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OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL, RURAL EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE
8 - JAN 1959
ADUTHURAI
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MADRAS
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1945-46

PART II

Ref vol II

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GOVERNMENT PRESS
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Price, 2 rupees 8 annas

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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1945-46

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in the Administration (1945–46)

His Excellency Captain the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George till the afternoon of the 26th of February 1946. His Excellency Sir Henry Foley Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted as Governor from the afternoon of 26th February 1946.

The Advisers to His Excellency the Governor were—

Sir Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Sir Thomas Austin, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Sir S. V. Ramamurty, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Sir Gerald Priestley, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Those who acted during the absence, on leave, of the Advisers were—

Mr. J. B. Brown, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
(For Sir Norman Strathie), from 15th May 1945 to 14th June 1945.
(For Sir Thomas Austin), from 15th June 1945 to 14th July 1945.
(For Sir S. V. Ramamurty), from 17th July 1945 to 10th August 1945.
(For Sir Thomas Austin), from 6th February 1946.

Mr. E. M. Gawne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
(For Sir Gerald Priestley), from 7th August 1945 to 29th August 1945.
(For Sir Gerald Priestley), from 21st September 1945.

Sir S. V. Ramamurty's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, with effect from 9th February 1946, to proceed to the United Kingdom and the United States of America as a Member of the Food Delegation. During the period of his delegation, he retained the status of Adviser. A fifth post of Adviser was therefore temporarily created, with effect from the same date, and Mr. C. H. Masterman, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed to it. This post was abolished with effect from 30th

March 1946, when Sir S. V. Ramamurty returned from deputation. Mr. J. B. Brown proceeded on leave from 24th March 1946 and his subjects were shared by the other Advisers till 30th March 1946 when Sir S. V. Ramamurty returned.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours

His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope toured in the Coimbatore district on May 28th and 29th, 1945. On the 28th he paid a visit of inspection to the Third Madras Regimental Centre at Madukkarai and to a cement works there. At Tiruppur, on the following day, His Excellency met members of the local Municipal Council and the Cotton Market Committee, from both of whom he received addresses of welcome, declared open newly constructed cotton godowns, inaugurated a cotton trading scheme, and distributed prizes to the winners at the All-India Regional Cattle Show.

En route from Ootacamund to Madras, His Excellency again visited Coimbatore on July 9th, when he granted interviews, inaugurated a scheme organized by the Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union for the supply of pasteurised milk, visited an industrial institute, laid the foundation stone of a cultural centre, and declared open "The Arthur Hope College of Technology."

His Excellency accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy on a tour of inspection, by air, of famine threatened areas in southern districts of the Province on 7th February 1946. In the course of the tour, Their Excellencies met Collectors of districts and other officials at conferences, motored to outlying villages to inspect drought-affected lands and meet ryots. At the conclusion of the tour, His Excellency attended a Food Conference at Bangalore on February 8th at which representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore and the Government of Madras were present.

During a further tour in Coimbatore district, between February 12th and 14th, His Excellency paid farewell visits to the Madras Regimental Centre at Madukkarai, where he inspected a parade and presented medals, and visited the College of Technology and the Sir Arthur Hope Polytechnic. His Excellency was also the guest of honour at two farewell parties given by prominent citizens of Coimbatore Town.

On February 15th His Excellency motored from Bangalore to Hosur and Krishnagiri in the Salem district. At Hosur, after meeting representative citizens at the Panchayat Board Office, His Excellency declared open new buildings for a silk farm and inspected the Hosur Cattle Farm and Dairy. At Krishnagiri, His Excellency opened a District Soldiers Club, presented sanads to local recipients and received an address from the local Panchayat Board.

The Acting Governor, Sir Henry Knight, visited Ootacamund between March 22nd and 26th, met leading officials and non-officials and inspected the Government Cinchona Factory at Naduvattam and the Pykara Hydro-Electric Works.

Tours outside the Province.—On the invitation of the Darbar, His Excellency and the Hon'ble Lady Hope visited Trivandrum, Quilon and Alwaye in Travancore State between 12th and 16th July 1945. Among other engagements in the State, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of a children's hospital, visited public institutions, inspected industries, and had discussions with the Diwan and the Resident on matters of mutual interest to the State and the Madras Presidency.

His Excellency attended the Birthday Celebrations of His Highness the Maharajah, at Mysore on July 29th.

On August 1st and 2nd His Excellency attended a conference of Governors convened by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi.

While at Bangalore, His Excellency visited the Q.V.O. (Madras) Sappers and Miners, and inspected a parade and the Re-settlement Training Centre, on February 14th, 1946.

The Acting Governor, Sir Henry Knight, visited Delhi on March 28th, 1946, at the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, to meet the members of the British Cabinet Delegation to India.

Engagements in Madras City and Nilgiris.—The following is a record of the more important public engagements undertaken by His Excellency :—

Accompanied by the Hon'ble Lady Hope, His Excellency inspected a parade of the Madras City A.R.P. on April 4th, 1945 and addressed the officers and men, thanking them for their services and loyalty during the war. A large gathering of officials and non-officials witnessed the parade.

His Excellency declared open the Indian Seamen's Home in the City on April 20th and paid a tribute to the services rendered by the mercantile marine during the war.

His Excellency presided over V E. Day Celebrations in Madras City on May 13th and 14th. On May 13th, accompanied by the Hon'ble Lady Hope, he took the salute at a march past of a representative parade of civil and military units, and in the afternoon drove in state to a public meeting attended by a large gathering of the citizens. In his speech, His Excellency thanked the people of the Province for their support of the war effort and appealed for unity and co-operation in prosecuting the war against Japan.

His Excellency opened the annual conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India at Coonoor on August 15th.

His Excellency and the Hon'ble Lady Hope were present in Madras City to participate in V.J. Day Celebrations on August 19th and 20th. His Excellency attended Thanks-giving Services and

took the salute at a parade of the Services, visited centres in the City, at which the poor were fed to commemorate the occasion, and drove in state to a largely attended public meeting which he addressed. His Excellency also broadcast a message to the people of the Presidency on the significance of the day.

His Excellency presided over the farewell meeting of the National War Front at the Banqueting Hall on September 1st, when he invested certain members of the organization with the insignia of titles conferred on them, and announced its dissolution.

On November 11th His Excellency attended a parade and Inter-denominational Service at the War Memorial.

His Excellency declared open the conference of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association on December 16th, the Sixth All-India Salon of Photography of the Madras Amateur Photographic Society on December 17th, a Military tattoo on December 19th, the Industrial and Commercial Conference on December 27th, and the Twenty-first All-India Educational Conference on December 28th.

His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on December 28th.

On January 30th His Excellency received a farewell address from the Ootacamund Municipal Council.

At the Annual Police Parade held on February 22nd, His Excellency presented medals and the insignia of titles awarded to officers and men of the Force.

On the eve of his departure, His Excellency broadcast a farewell message to the people of the Province.

Investitures.—His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope held informal investitures at Ootacamund on June 24th and September 30th and a formal investiture at Madras on December 12th, 1945. His Excellency Sir Henry Knight held a formal investiture at Madras on March 6th, 1946.

As already mentioned above, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Province on February 7th; and a British Parliamentary Delegation stayed in Madras between 22nd and 25th January. His Excellency the Governor of the French Establishments in India stayed as a guest in Government House on December 21st and 22nd.

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties (1945–46)

Owing to the suspension of the Constitution, no meeting of the Legislature was held since November 1939. The Assembly was dissolved on the 1st of October 1945. Fresh elections were ordered, but were not completed by 31st March 1946. When the Ministry resigned in October 1939, the distribution of parties was as follows :—

	Number of members.
Legislative Assembly—	
Congress	162*
Justice	17
Independents (Unattached)	10
European Group	7
Muslim League	13
Anglo-Indians	2
National Democrats	4
Independent Party	Nil.
Communist	Nil.
	215
Legislative Council—	
Congress	27†
Justice	6
Independents	12
Muslim League	4
National Democrats	5
	54

Course of Legislation

In the official year 1945–46, twenty-nine Acts were passed by His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the legislative powers assumed by him by the Proclamation issued under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Madras Act VI of 1945 [The Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1945] provides for the monthly publication, in the *Malabar District Gazette*, during the period of the war and for a specified period thereafter, of the market prices of certain agricultural commodities, to facilitate the evaluation of the rent payable by tenants in Malabar district.

* Includes Hon'ble Speaker and one seat already vacant before the resignation of the ministry.

† Excludes Hon'ble President.

Madras Act VII of 1945 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1945] restores the exemption of sales of bullion and specie from the general sales tax.

Madras Act VIII of 1945 [The Madras Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 1945] imposes a duty on electrical energy consumed by a licensee for purposes other than those connected with the construction, maintenance and operation of the electrical undertaking, the levy being limited to cases where the energy would have been sold to a private consumer, under the same conditions, for more than two annas per unit.

Madras Act IX of 1945 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1945] substitutes annual, for monthly, taxes in certain cases.

Madras Act X of 1945 [The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1945] raises the rate of land cess from $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the annual rent value of all occupied lands, and gives the additional revenue to district boards.

Madras Act XI of 1945 [The Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 1945] empowers the Government, during the continuance of the war and for a period of six months thereafter to extend the term of office of the members of the Madras Medical Council.

Madras Act XII of 1945 (The Madras Prevention of Couching Act, 1945) prohibits unqualified persons from doing the operation of "couching."

Madras Act XIII of 1945 (The Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945) provides for the prevention of begging in the Province outside the City of Madras. It is modelled on the provisions of Madras Act XIII of 1941 and sanctions the committal of beggars, aged 16 and above, to a workhouse or a special home, according as they are able-bodied or crippled.

Madras Act XIV of 1945 [The Madras Estates Land (Second Amendment) Act, 1945] provides for the execution of the orders passed by special tribunals constituted under section 185-A of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Madras Act XV of 1945 [The Madras Electricity (Validation of Levy of Surcharges) Act, 1945] validates the levy of surcharges by certain electrical undertakings, in pursuance of orders of the Government under the Defence of India Rules.

Madras Act XVI of 1945 (The Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1945) provides for the constitution of a Board of Trustees, charged with the duty of improving the City and its neighbourhood, by opening up congested areas, by laying out new, and altering existing, streets, and by framing and executing various improvement schemes. The Board will consist of nine members, including a salaried Chairman appointed by Government. It will have no power to levy taxes and will be financed mainly by the Government and the Corporation of Madras which will each make an annual

contribution of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. Some miscellaneous items of revenue, such as betterment contributions and income from investments on lands, have been assigned to the Trust. The Board will have power to borrow money from the Government or, with the sanction of the Government, in the open market.

Madras Act XVII of 1945 [The Court-fees (Madras Amendment) Act, 1945] makes a consequential amendment to the Court-fees Act, 1870, which became necessary by reason of the repeal of the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, by the Arbitration Act, 1940.

Madras Act XVIII of 1945 [The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1945] enhances the maximum rate of duty, leviable in the City of Madras on sales, gifts and mortgages with possession of immovable property, from 2 per cent to 5 per cent of the amount of the consideration, the value of the property or the amount secured by the mortgage.

Madras Act XIX of 1945 [The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1945] amends the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, to give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour, that, in the case of plantations, the manager should be required to maintain registers of births and deaths. It also provides for (i) the register of births and deaths being searched for particular entries, by the Registrar, on payment of a small fee, (ii) the furnishing of extracts from the register by post, on payment of the postal charges, in addition to the usual fee, and (iii) the imposition of a penalty on Registrars who fail to perform their duties.

Madras Act XX of 1945 [The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1945] provides for the first time for the levy of a similar duty (as in Madras Act XVIII of 1945) in other areas of the Province, subject to the same maximum, viz., five per cent.

Madras Act XXI of 1945 [The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1945] remedies certain defects found in the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933. Where a market committee is established for any commercial crop, no licence is to be granted or renewed for the purchase or sale of the crop, in respect of any place situated within a prescribed distance from the market. Local bodies will cease to be represented on the market committees. Provision has been made for the removal of a member of a market committee from office, the holding of anticipatory elections, the payment of fees by the purchaser or seller of the commercial crop, and the supersession of market committees.

Madras Act XXII of 1945 [The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1945] empowers the High Court to receive appeals when the District Court or the Subordinate Judge's Court in which they should ordinarily have been filed, is closed for the summer vacation.

Madras Act XXIII of 1945 [The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1945] empowers the Government to require

any municipal council which has undertaken the supply of electrical energy, to sanction one or more posts of assistant municipal electrical engineer.

Madras Act XXIV of 1945 [The Malabar Tenancy (Second Amendment) Act, 1945] provides that, in Malabar district a landlord cannot evict a tenant from the holding, merely on the ground that the landlord requires it *bona fide* for his own cultivation or for building purposes, unless the landlord wishes (i) to raise crops or other produce for his own maintenance or that of his family, or (ii) to construct a building for his own use or that of his family.

Madras Act XXV of 1945 [The Criminal Tribes (Madras Amendment) Act, 1945] amends the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in its application to this Province so as to empower the Superintendent of Police also, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, to hold in abeyance, a direction of the Government that every registered member of a notified tribe should report himself at fixed intervals.

Madras Act XXVI of 1945 [The Madras Pawnbrokers (Amendment) Act, 1945] restricts the scope of section 2 (5) (ii) of the Madras Pawnbrokers Act, 1943, to advances made by regular banking companies.

Madras Act I of 1946 [The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1946] raises the maximum of the salary and allowances payable to the Commissioner of the Madura Municipality from Rs. 1,200 per mensem to Rs. 1,500 per mensem plus in the case of a Government servant, war allowance.

Madras Act II of 1946 [The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1946] provides for the payment of compensation in two cases not covered by the principal Act, viz., (i) for the loss of income from tolls and the levy of vehicle tax on motor vehicles, in the case of municipalities constituted on or after the 1st April 1931 ; and (ii) for the loss of income from fees on licences granted to motor vehicles, in the case of municipalities constituted on or after the 1st April 1938.

Madras Act III of 1946 [The Madras Legislative Assembly (Railway Employees Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1946] makes employees of railways in this Province eligible for membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Madras Act IV of 1946 [The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946] extends the definitions of "gaming", "common gaming house" and "instruments of gaming" so as to cover all forms of wagering and betting. The Act also provides for the payment of rewards to informers or police officers who assist in the detection of offenders, from fines levied and moneys or proceeds of articles ordered to be forfeited.

Madras Act V of 1946 [The Madras Debt Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 1946] provides that all applications pending before a Debt Conciliation Board on the date on which it ceased to exist, should be deemed to have been dismissed, even though no specific

direction had been issued by Government under section 4-A of the principal Act.

Madras Act VI of 1946 [The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1946] empowers Government to frame rules prescribing the manner in which, and the person or persons by whom the annual value of lands which are not exclusively used for agricultural purposes, shall be estimated or revised.

Madras Act VII of 1946 [The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1946], empowers Government to place roads of military importance and other important roads in the Province under the control of the Highways Department. The Act also makes it clear that local bodies should continue to provide civic amenities like lighting, scavenging, drainage, watering, etc., for such roads.

Madras Act VIII of 1946 [The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1946] vests in the District Educational Officer, instead of in the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, the chairman of municipal councils and the presidents of district boards, the power to impose penalties on guardians who fail to send children of school-age to schools in compulsory education areas.

Two regulations were also made during the year 1945–46.

Madras Regulation II of 1945 [The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Compulsory Vaccination Regulation, 1945] provides for compulsory vaccination in certain partially excluded areas in the Province.

Madras Regulation III of 1945 [The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, 1945] extends the scope of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, with certain modifications, to the partially excluded areas in the Province.

CHAPTER III—LAND REVENUE, EXCISE AND COMMERCIAL TAXES

Land Revenue—Sources and Realization

[*Fasli* 1354 (1*st July* 1944 *to* 30*th June* 1945)]

Season.—The season was generally satisfactory throughout the Province. Over the whole period of the South-West Monsoon (June to September 1944), rainfall was below normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, South Arcot, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris, more or less normal in Kistna district, and above the normal in the other districts. During the North-East Monsoon (October 1944 to January 1945), rainfall was below normal in Vizagapatam, more or less normal in East Godavari and Cuddapah, and above normal in all the other districts of the Province. There were no relief operations under the Famine Code, during the fasli under review. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory, except in parts of the Deccan where the dry crops were affected by drought in August 1944. The white cholam crop in Bellary was affected by pests, and the late dry crops in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur were affected by heavy rains in October 1944.

Sources and collection of land revenue.—The following statement shows the demand under Land Revenue and Cesses :—

	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1353.		Increase (+), or decrease (−).
	RS.	RS.		RS.
Peshkash on permanently settled estates	47,50,292	47,50,169	+	123
Shrotriyam jodi	7,36,921	7,33,974	+	2,947
Ryotwari and miscellaneous	7,82,74,548	7,76,91,387	+	5,83,161
Cesses in permanently settled estates ..	30,06,715	27,22,563	+	2,84,152
Cesses in whole Inam villages	9,19,935	8,33,441	+	86,494
Cesses—Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	1,29,03,160	1,12,50,450	+	16,52,710
Total ..	10,05,91,571	9,79,81,984		26,09,587
Collected	9,92,90 928	9,65,32,307	+	27,58,621
Written off	4,50,589	4,19,991	+	30,598
Collection postponed or suspended	41,061	..		..
Balance at the end of the fasli.	8,08,993	10,29,686	−	2,20,693
Perc ntage of collection to collectable demand	98·96	98·52	+	0·44

The current demand under land revenue and cesses during the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,005·92 lakhs, of which Rs. 992·91 lakhs or 98·71 per cent was collected within the fasli. After making allowance for a sum of Rs. 4·51 lakhs or 0·45 per cent written off the accounts and Rs. 0·41 lakh or 0·04 per cent, the collection of which was suspended or postponed, the percentage of collection to the collectable demand works out to 99·9.

There was a total arrear demand of Rs. 16·25 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·42 lakhs or 76·44 per cent was collected, Rs. 0·53 lakh or 3·27 per cent written off, and the collection of Rs. 2·28 lakhs or 14 per cent postponed or suspended. The percentage of collection in the previous fasli was 61·32. At the end of the fasli, there was a balance of Rs. 11,79,625 (16,19,721) under both arrears and current.

Coercive processes.—The following statement gives the number of processes issued and the results achieved from them :—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.
Demand notices	340,750	298,255	483,621
Distraint or attachment notices	36,653	30,317	27,250
Sale notices	30,689	9,143	5,618
Sale (number of defaulters)	4,223	1,283	347

Though there is a very large increase in the number of demand notices, the figures under the remaining heads have decreased still further. This gives an indication of the financial condition of the agriculturists. The number of defaulters whose properties were sold showed a sharp fall from 1,283 to 347. The increase in the number of demand notices does not prove more than that the ryots have delayed the payment of land revenue. Immovable property estimated at Rs. 24,953 (35,822), was sold for the recovery of Rs. 5,182 (17,750). The average price fetched for the lands sold was 6 (1·4) times the assessment in the case of dry lands, and 25 (6·14) times the assessment in the case of wet lands. Out of 798 acres sold, Government had to buy-in 157 acres of dry and 166 acres of wet land for want of bidders. Sixteen thousand one hundred and thirty-eight defaulters had their properties attached, but 98 per cent of them paid up the arrears before the issue of sale notices.

Ryotwari Holdings

Extent.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings decreased to 27,654,185 (27,656,253) acres. There was an increase in all districts except Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris. Some villages were transferred from Trichinopoly to Madura district. East Godavari showed a large decrease of 12,634 acres.

The total assessment on holdings rose to Rs. 604·27 (603·79) lakhs.

Cultivation.—Out of the 27·65 million acres in ryotwari holdings, 20·69 (21·00) million acres were cultivated, showing a total decrease of 313,369 acres. The total area cultivated was 21·51 (21·97) million acres, showing a decrease of about 461,000 acres.

Water-rate and second crop charges.—The revenue from this source decreased to Rs. 52·64 (52·98) lakhs. There was a marked

decrease in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot due to inadequate supply in irrigation sources.

Remission and suspension.—The following statement gives an idea of the remissions granted under the various heads during the faslis 1352, 1353 and 1354 :—

Kind of remission.	Fasli, 1352.	1353.	1354.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Shavi or loss of crop	9·12	1·59	0·89
Tirwakammi	..	2·46	1·69
Injury by floods	0·22	1·19	0·93
Short crop or poor harvest	16·08	0·26	0·41
Remission of second crop charge, water-rate and other items	5·89	0·68	0·70
Waste remission	4·76	1·59	1·52
Fixed remission	1·61	1·62	1·70
Beriz deduction	11·38	10·04	10·15
Grand total ..	..	19·46	17·96

Due to favourable seasonal conditions, there was a fall in seasonal remissions from Rs. 6·20 lakhs to Rs. 4·58 lakhs. The total remission decreased to Rs. 17·96 (19·63) lakhs.

Miscellaneous revenue.—Miscellaneous revenue which includes jodi and quit-rent on minor inams, water-rate and second-crop charge on minor inam lands, water-rate in estates, penal water-rate for irregular irrigation, charges for occupation of poramboke lands and unassigned lands, taxes on trees, commission for estates under the Court of Wards, revenue from process fees, sale-proceeds of lands sold, rent of lankas, quit-rent and ground-rent showed an increase to Rs. 126·23 (122·94) lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 6·04 lakhs in some districts and a decrease of Rs. 2·76 lakhs in the remaining districts showing a net increase of Rs. 3·28 lakhs.

Loans and advances.—The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts showed an appreciable increase to Rs. 19·97 (10·76) lakhs which was the highest figure for the ten faslis 1344–54, the next highest being Rs. 17·34 lakhs in fasli 1348. The aggregate amount of principal and interest under both the Acts including the balance remaining unpaid at the end of the previous fasli was Rs. 40·76 lakhs of which Rs. 26·05 lakhs was collected and Rs. 8·62 lakhs written off, the greater portion of this latter sum pertaining to Bellary district. There was a sum of Rs. 6·09 (7·14) lakhs outstanding at the end of the year.

Minor irrigation.—During the official year ending 31st March 1945 a sum of Rs. 11·09 (10·49) lakhs was spent in repairing 2,808 (3,059) minor irrigation works out of a total of 31,576 works in the charge of the Revenue Department.

The charges in the Land Revenue Department which are debited to "25. General Administration" amounted to Rs. 142·8 (123·76) lakhs for district administration and Rs. 136·68 (128·55) lakhs for village service establishment. The total charges amounted to 27·8 (25·8) per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. The collection of land revenue, however, is only one of the various duties performed by the Land Revenue Department. The village establishment in particular is the servant of all departments of Government. Apart from this, a considerable portion of the district staff is occupied with magisterial work, with war and civil supplies work, and with the investigation of post-war schemes.

Revenue Records and Registration (1945–46)

Survey.—The Department was divided into four ranges, with Headquarters at Cocanada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Madura, attending to such items of work as initial cadastral survey of ryotwari areas, estate surveys, town and panchayat surveys, road surveys, and other miscellaneous items. The total amount of work done included 47·14 square miles of cadastral survey, 56·67 line miles of street survey, 101·00 miles of road survey, the renewal of 8,426 stones and the measurement of 4,797 subdivisions. The survey of cinchona plantations in Coimbatore and the Nilgiri Districts was also attended to.

The press of the Central Survey Office was almost wholly engaged on work for the Survey Directorate of the Southern Army. The area of village maps printed was 159·09 square miles.

Two officers of the Hyderabad Civil Service were given training in survey and maintenance of revenue records and registration.

Transfer of registry.—The average percentage of disposal of applications for the transfer of Revenue Registry was 87. The number of enjoyment and succession cases reported by village officers was 42,962 and 60,186 respectively, and the number of cases of wrong registry detected by Revenue Inspectors was 19,144. The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year was 41,401. The inspection of stones by karnams was not adequate, due perhaps, to other heavy work connected with rationing, etc. The total number of stones requiring renewal and repair at the beginning of the year was 7·98 lakhs and Taluk Surveyors renewed 1·98 lakhs, while ryots themselves renewed 0·23 lakh. Taluk Surveyors overchecked 9·69 lakhs of stones in ryotwari villages.

Settlement of rents.—The Special Deputy Collector, Chicacole, was in charge of the work in connection with the settlement of rents in the Estates of Mandota, Tekkali, Patattokkoli and Nandiganu in Vizagapatam district.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes (Fasli 1354)

Zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari holders are the principal revenue paying classes and their tenants are the rent-paying classes. The relation between ryotwari landholders and their tenants is not controlled by statute, except in the case of Malabar where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in force. The relations between the zamindars and inamdars and their tenants are governed by the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act.

The number of suits and applications under the Estates Land Act received during the fasli was 120,532. About 86 per cent of the proceedings taken, dealt with the recovery of rent, and of these, about 9·4 per cent were for recovery by distraint and sale of movable and immovable property. But the majority of land-holders still preferred to recover their rents by means of filing suits and applications. In 4,287 cases, involving an area of 7,893 acres of ryots' holdings, lands were brought to sale for arrears totalling Rs. 3,03,898 of which Rs. 1,50,870 were realized. There has been a decrease in the number of suits owing to the better economic condition of the ryots, as a result of the high prices now prevailing for agricultural produce. The working of the Act was generally satisfactory.

Wards' Estates (Fasli 1354)

Court of Wards.—There were twelve estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1354. The Ramnad Estate was handed over to its proprietor on 2nd April 1945.

Cultivation.—The percentage of the area cultivated to the total extent of the holdings ranged from 100 in Siripuram estate and 96·6 in Salur estate to 50 in Singampatti estate. In Vizianagram estate 501,667 acres were cultivated.

Demand, collection and balance.—Out of a total arrear and current demand amounting to Rs. 170·18 (86·43) lakhs, Rs. 77·4 (59·32) lakhs were collected. The percentage of balance to demand was 54. The collection of current demand was satisfactory, except in Doddappanaickanur and Vizianagram estates. Collection of arrears also was poor in these estates.

Finance.—A sum of Rs. 101·17 lakhs was spent out of a total receipt of Rs. 124·75 lakhs. The percentage of establishment charges was the highest in Chundi estate, viz., 23 and lowest in Pappanad estate, viz., 8·4. A sum of Rs. 28·93 lakhs was invested in Government securities.

Maramat.—A sum of Rs. 8·1 lakhs was spent on repairs and improvements to irrigation sources in the Vizianagram and Sivaganga estates. The Sivagiri estate paid its first instalment of

Rs. 17,428 out of its share of Rs. 1·74 lakhs towards the cost of reconstruction of the Talayanai dam.

Wards.—The wards of Vizianagram and Chundi estates attained majority on 1st May 1945 and 2nd August 1944 respectively. But these estates were retained under the Court of Wards under section 57 of the Court of Wards Act. The Raja of Vizianagram finished his Honours Course in the Presidency College, Madras, and underwent administrative training under the guidance of the Estate Collector. The Rajkumar was studying in the Junior Intermediate class of the Loyola College, Madras. The ward of the Salur estate continued his studies in the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The ward of Marungapuri is a female major disqualified under section 9 (*b*) of the Act. The senior ward of Sivaganga received training under the Estate Collector, while the junior ward continued his studies in the Rajah's High School at Pudukkottai. The ward of Singampatti estate continued his studies in the Trinity College, Kandy.

Religious and charitable institutions were maintained in the seven estates of Vizianagram, Salur, Pappanad, Kadavur, Marungapuri, Sivaganga, Sivagiri and Singampatti. The Vizianagram estate continued to maintain a First Grade Arts College, a High School, a Sanskrit College, a Music College, a hostel for students, a hospital, a Gosha Hospital and a Veterinary Hospital. The Sivaganga estate was maintaining one high school, two elementary schools and a Veterinary Hospital.

Excise and Opium (1945–46)

There was an increase in the consumption of arrack, toddy, wines and spirits, beer, denatured spirits, opium and ganja during the year. The consumption of methyl alcohol decreased. The total excise revenue rose to Rs. 1,578·48 (1,279·72) lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 51·58 (46·09) lakhs or 3·3 (3·6) per cent of the receipts. The number of excise offences detected was 31,618 (31,505). Illicit distillation was prevalent in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Anantapur, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara. Arrack shops remained closed in the toddy drinking areas of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi taluks of Tanjore district, and Thiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district. Sale of liquor, except on medical certificate, to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris was forbidden. Excise and salt revenues in the villages of Anjengo and Thangaseri were administered by the Madras Government. The agreement with the Travancore Government for the supply of salt, free of duty, to these two villages was renewed for a period of three months ending 31st March 1946. The Excise Licensing Boards and the Excise Advisory Committees continued to function and their recommendations were generally accepted.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure under the several heads is given below:—

Revenue from	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Toddy	349·12	670·59	788·80
Arrack	251·79	448·65	545·93
Foreign liquor ..	40·58	66·17	74·26
Hemp drugs ..	22·59	36·24	59·64
Opium	27·87	49·38	59·67
Total revenue ..	696·19	1,279 72	1,578·48
Total expenditure ..	36·07	46·09	51·58

Toddy.—Though the number of shops fell to 10,382 (10,402) the toddy revenue increased by nearly Rs. 118 lakhs owing to an increase in rentals and an increase of 20 per cent in the rate of tree tax in all districts excepting certain special areas. The number of cases of illicit tapping rose to 10,863 (10,156). The following numbers of trees were marked:—

Coconut	1,891,926	(1,840,797)
Palmyrahs	779,372	(771,342)
Date palms	1,390,566	(1,341,322)
Sago palms	5,297	(5,297)

Arrack.—There was no change in the areas allotted to the several contract suppliers of arrack. The arrack shops in Salem, Chittoor, North Arcot and Cuddapah districts were re-opened from 1st October 1945 after the suspension of prohibition. The contract for the supply of arrack to the first three districts was given to Messrs. Parry & Co., and for the last district to the Distiller, Tadpatri Distillery. The scale of licence fees introduced in 1937 continued. The cost price of jaggery arrack per gallon of 35° U.P. was Rs. 2–7–9, Rs. 2–7–0 and Rs. 2–6–0 in the various distilleries. The cost price of molasses-arrack per gallon of 35° U.P. was raised to 15 annas at two distilleries and reduced to Rs. 1–10–6 at the third. The number of shops increased to 5,844 (4,771) mainly because of the re-opening of the shops in the four ex-prohibition districts. The total consumption of arrack was 24·46 (18·76) lakhs of proof gallons. In the agency tracts the consumption was 1·22 (1·65) lakhs of 60° U.P. gallons, the fall being due to an increase in the retail selling price.

Foreign liquor.—The duty on Indian made foreign spirits, Indian made rectified spirits and Indian made wines and medicated wines was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1945. But the duty on beer brewed in India, coconut toddy, arrack, and other kinds of spirituous preparations remained unchanged. The enhanced duty on spirits, wine and beer imported from abroad continued to be in force during 1945–46.

The consumption of wines, spirits and beer amounted to 15·34 (9·27) lakhs of gallons and that of denatured spirit and methyl alcohol to 0·95 (0·63) lakh of gallons.

Hemp drugs.—As there was a sufficient stock of ganja on 1st April 1945 for meeting the demand during 1945–46, the area under hemp cultivation was reduced to 241·23 (533·05) acres. The quantities of ganja and bhang produced were 1,298 (2,748) maunds and 256 (300) maunds respectively, of which 120 maunds of bhang were for export to the Central Provinces and Berar. The duty on ganja and bhang was raised to Rs. 55 (35) per seer and Rs. 25 (15) per seer respectively. Out of the 457 (450) shops licensed for retail sale 334 worked under restricted supplies. The consumption of ganja and bhang was 39,773 (39,775) and 5,415 (5,442) seers respectively.

Opium.—The issue price of opium was increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per seer. All the 495 (491) retail shops worked under restricted supplies. The consumption was 19,642 (19,527) seers.

Stamps (1945–46)

The details of stamp revenue are given below :—

	Receipts in 1945–46.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
	RS.	
Judicial stamps	1,10,27,259 (1,02,72,533)	+ 7 (—15·30)
Non-judicial stamps	2,67,00,966 (2,38,34,582)	+ 11 (+ 31·50)
Revenue adhesive stamps	13,10,934 (12,03,541)	+ 8 (+ 12·44)
Total ..	3,77,28,225 (3,41,07,115)	+ 9 (+ 13·69)
Charges including discount, establishment, cost of stamps, etc.	15,76,862 (12,57,461)	+ 20 (— 3·34)

The increase in sales of judicial stamps was due to the increase in the number of suits filed in civil courts, and the increase in receipts for non-judicial stamps, to the high prices of immovable property, while the increase in receipts for revenue adhesive stamps was due to the increase in cash transactions.

Commercial Taxes (1945–46)

The Commercial Taxation Acts include the Madras Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act, the Madras Entertainments Tax Act and the Madras General Sales Tax Act.

The rate of general sales tax was Rs. 8 a month on turnovers between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 12 a month on turnovers between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 and 1 per cent for turnovers exceeding Rs. 20,000.

The figures of demand, collection and balance under the various Acts is shown below :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
The Madras Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act	48,69,198 (34,49,455)	48,67,186 (34,14,975)	2,012 (34,480)
The Madras Entertainments Tax Act	45,73,465 (29,03,985)	45,64,000 (28,39,484)	9,465 (64,501)
The Madras General Sales Tax Act	6,35,90,297 (5,29,37,105)	5,79,70,636 (5,12,42,351)	56,19,661 (16,94,754)

The major portion of the balance under the Madras General Sales Tax Act related to the tax due from commission agents whose revision petitions against assessment were pending with the Board of Revenue at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

Provincial Finance

The following tables give the figures for the past two years, of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, as well as the Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works, Industrial Development, Civil Works outside the Revenue Account, and Electricity Schemes :—

Table No. 1.

Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures).

Heads of Account.	1944–45.	1945–46.*
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Heads—		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,98,40,000	4,31,25,000
VII. Land Revenue	5,49,18,235	5,23,50,157
VIII. Provincial Excise	12,77,88,556	16,79,49,848
IX. Stamps	3,21,98,202	3,74,20,111
X. Forest	1,43,47,472	1,43,23,442
XI. Registration	66,16,404	69,83,209
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	77,61,383	97,97,369
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	6,35,01,710	7,28,03,356
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,30,30,216	1,08,96,427
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,12,36,516	1,09,46,376
XX. Interest	51,36,407	95,13,648
XXI. Administration of Justice	45,72,319	53,72,086
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	14,86,256	15,75,631
XXIII. Police	10,27,441	18,92,510
XXVI. Education	12,22,634	15,41,236
XXVII. Medical	15,77,524	18,14,709
XXVIII. Public Health	4,36,202	6,33,238
XXIX. Agriculture	12,08,213	16,29,338
XXX. Veterinary	3,11,394	3,34,432
XXXI. Co-operation	5,12,645	6,69,678
XXXII. Industries	67,92,939	59,06,841
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	10,55,059	11,01,691
XXXIX. Civil Works	21,76,491	46,96,695
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	49,04,500	53,85,633
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,78,828	6,02,665
XLV. Stationery and Printing	7,75,108	12,54,952
XLVI. Miscellaneous	37,33,557	42,11,822
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	17,748	13,178
LI. Extraordinary Receipts	15,819	16,336
LIIB. Civil Defence	37,93,215	44,60,667
Total, Revenue Heads	41,23,72,993	47,92,22,281

* Inclusive of Supplementary account figures only.

Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures).

Heads of Account.	1944–45.	1945–46.*
	RS.	RS.
Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—		
Permanent Debt	1,10,00,000	3,00,00,000
Floating Debt	1,34,00,000	3,49,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	16,25,000	40,45,185
State Provident Funds	68,33,992	71,19,304
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns	42,702	— 6,493
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	53,41,798	61,34,097
Famine Relief Fund	3,16,321	2,67,365
Provincial Road Funds	9,83,823	2,92,915
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply	10,04,072	10,12,785
Revenue Reserve Fund	12,38,15,815	18,25,72,911
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	12,86,200	13,36,080
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5,14,456	5,33,528
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	..	77,522
Deposit of Local Funds	9,08,43,553	11,34,11,385
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	26,41,93,628	26,22,85,591
Other Accounts	28,54,957	21,75,618
Advances Repayable	82,05,575	71,12,458
Permanent Advances	62,646	93,685
Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	68
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	58,166	53,341
Suspense Accounts	12,18,42,438	13,19,66,553
Cheques and Bills	4,04,70,847	4,79,41,801
Departmental and Similar Accounts	3,45,027	4,30,601
Miscellaneous Funds	5,80,000	2,25,000
Loans to Municipalities, Port, etc.	1,00,00,203	1,11,90,061
Loans to Government servants	19,816	36,721
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Comptroller	63,39,67,902	65,94,82,669
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	— 1,97,326	— 4,84,152
Adjusting account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Government	— 1,37,347	— 3,68,889
Adjusting accounts with Railways	..	..
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	— 51,320	51,320
Total, Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads	1,33,92,22,944	1,50,38,99,030
Grand total	1,75,15,95,937	1,98,31,21,311

Table No. 2.

Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures).

Heads of Account.	1944–45.	1945–46.*
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
7. Land Revenue	25,76,943	26,00,838
8. Provincial Excise	46,06,866	51,59,214
9. Stamps	11,66,164	13,74,477
10. Forest	81,99,078	77,03,597
11. Registration	34,75,522	38,56,383

* Inclusive of Supplementary account figures only.

Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures)—cont.

Heads of Account.	1944–45.	1945–46.*
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—*cont.*		
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	62,00,589	68,07,944
13. Other Taxes and Duties	18,27,346	48,41,459
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	88,76,989	89,43,160
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	87,62,914	77,73,385
19. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,43,765	6,11,639
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations	— 62,43,039	— 61,03,282
23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	49,25,834	55,90,482
25. General Administration	3,14,35,796	4,28,17,047
27. Administration of Justice	1,13,73,829	1,28,79,608
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	— 62,11,035	— 61,49,513
29. Police	2,49,73,505	2,95,94,366
30. Ports and Pilotage	29,640	5,00,000
36. Scientific Departments	1,04,788	1,52,935
37. Education	3,66,15,673	4,59,72,109
38. Medical	1,52,61,621	1,79,99,980
39. Public Health	41,94,338	53,91,665
40. Agriculture	48,10,839	73,28,414
41. Veterinary	20,08,516	23,63,954
42. Co-operation	22,04,340	30,92,922
43. Industries	65,14,372	72,18,338
43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	..	22,05,366
47. Miscellaneous Departments	40,15,064	68,89,001
50. Civil Works	1,52,71,863	2,73,10,654
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	33,85,773	35,96,107
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	1,48,382	1,12,811
54. Famine	3,53,339	6,32,099
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,30,59,557	1,38,19,201
55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues.	2,27,938	3,59,063
56. Stationery and Printing	29,30,180	43,06,520
57. Miscellaneous	82,20,578	1,52,65,987
63. Extraordinary charges	3,04,57,788	—2,30,75,025
64-A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	12,36,00,000	18,03,00,000
64-B. Civil Defence	2,01,90,085	1,68,15,217
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account	41,23,17,830	47,91,58,098
Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—		
68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works	3,12,683	12,91,721
72. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	6,16,173	7,38,946
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	2,00,763	1,20,084
81-A. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	29,87,960	69,10,190
Total, Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	41,17,579	90,60,941
Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—		
Permanent debt	5,80,000	2,25,000
Floating debt	1,34,00,000	3,49,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	1,14,20,227	3,80,706
State Provident Funds	55,13,548	54,72,447

* Inclusive of Supplementary account figures only.

Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures)—cont.

Heads of Account.	1944-45.	1945-46.*
	RS.	RS.
Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—*cont.*		
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns ..	2,455	..
Appropriation of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	6,04,363	2,63,360
Sinking Fund Investment Account ..	37,16,466	43,52,391
Famine Relief Fund ..	4,30,515	3,21,350
Provincial Road Fund ..	9,21,177	12,10,416
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply ..	12,43,380	19,10,567
Revenue Reserve Fund ..	73,15,801	12,79,71,828
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	13,03,938	13,26,356
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	5,09,348	5,25,835
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	1	2,300
Deposits of Local Funds ..	8,81,01,467	10,66,65,684
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits ..	24,40,11,162	27,08,45,959
Other Accounts ..	20,24,675	24,12,446
Advances Repayable ..	73,11,659	71,31,857
Permanent Advances ..	41,816	40,035
Accounts with the Government of Burma ..	..	..
Accounts with the Reserve Bank ..	50,819	55,857
Suspense Accounts ..	25,85,39,581	19,16,97,712
Cheques and Bills ..	4,04,32,812	4,81,13,570
Departmental and Similar Accounts ..	3,23,680	5,49,831
Miscellaneous ..	14,52,659	14,87,957
Loans to Municipalities, Port Trust, etc. ..	96,63,910	1,43,28,681
Loans to Government servants ..	31,633	49,776
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Comptroller ..	63,31,80,697	65,95,19,392
Reserve Bank of India Remittances ..	5,17,915	— 8,12,292
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments ..	72,126	— 4,85,831
Adjusting Account with Railways ..	..	..
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account ..	— 146	146
Total, Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads ..	1,33,27,17,584	1,48,04,63,386
Grand total ..	1,74,91,52,093	1,96,86,82,375

The cash balance of the Provincial Government was as below :—

	On 1st April 1945.	On 31st March 1946.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Held in Treasuries of the Presidency ..	86	80
Deposits with the Reserve Bank ..	80	230
Total ..	166	310

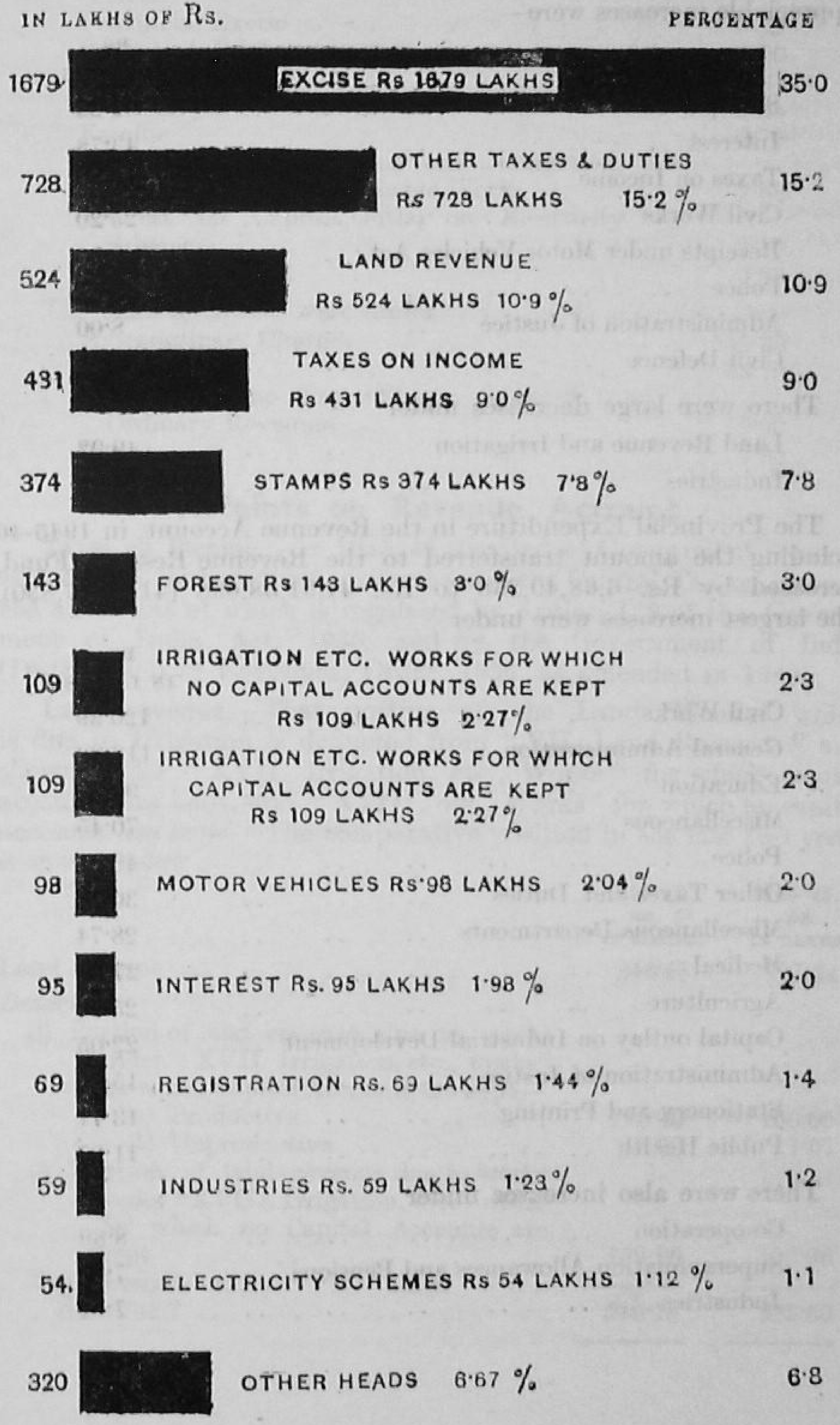
* Inclusive of Supplementary account figures only.

GRAPH E.

REVENUE (PRELIMINARY ACTUALS)

1945–46

TOTAL RS. 4,792 LAKHS.



Revenue and Expenditure

The Provincial Revenue in 1945-46 increased by Rs. 6,68,49,288 to Rs. 47,92,22,281 (41,23,72,993). The largest items contributing to the increase were, Provincial Excise (Rs. 401·61 lakhs) and Other Taxes and Duties (Rs. 93·01 lakhs). Other heads which showed appreciable increases were—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Stamps	52·22
Interest	43·78
Taxes on Income	32·85
Civil Works	25·20
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	20·36
Police	8·65
Administration of Justice	8·00
Civil Defence	6·68

There were large decreases under

Land Revenue and Irrigation	49·92
Industries	8·86

The Provincial Expenditure in the Revenue Account, in 1945-46 including the amount transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, increased by Rs. 6,68,40,268 to Rs. 47,91,58,098 (41,23,17,830). The largest increases were under

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Civil Works	120·39
General Administration	113·82
Education	93·56
Miscellaneous	70·45
Police	46·21
Other Taxes and Duties	30·14
Miscellaneous Departments	28·74
Medical	27·38
Agriculture	25·17
Capital outlay on Industrial Development	22·05
Administration of Justice	15·06
Stationery and Printing	13·77
Public Health	11·97

There were also increases under

Co-operation	8·89
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	7·60
Industries	7·04

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debts.	6·65
Charges on account of the Motor Vehicles Act.	6·07
Provincial Excise	5·52
Ports and Pilotage	4·70
Registration	3·81
Veterinary	3·55
Famine	2·79
Construction of Irrigation and Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	2·68
Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	2·10
Stamps	2·08

The chief decreases were under

Extraordinary Charges	535·33
Civil Defence	33·75
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	9·90
Forest	4·95

Receipts on Revenue Account

Taxes on income.—In 1945–46 the Madras Government received Rs. 431·25 lakhs (398·40) as its share of the Central Tax on income, the allotment of which is regulated by section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, as amended in 1940.

Land revenue.—That portion of the Land Revenue which is due to Irrigation is deducted from " VII. Land Revenue " and shown under " XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works " for which capital accounts are kept, and " XVIII, etc., Works" for which no capital accounts are kept. The comparative position in the last two years is shown below :—

	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Land revenue	844·48	797·24
Deduct—		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under " XVII. Irrigation, etc., works" for which Capital Accounts are kept—		
(*a*) Productive	173·40	— 156·00
(*b*) Unproductive	12·00	11·07
(ii) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc." works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	109·90	106·66
Net receipts under "VII. Land Revenue"	549·18	523·50

The decrease in the gross receipts was due to larger remissions on account of cyclone damage and the failure of the north-east monsoon in many districts.

Provincial excise.—Receipts were Rs. 1,679·50 (1,277·89) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to increased consumption, larger receipts from tree tax, and higher rentals for arrack and toddy shops due to keen competition among bidders.

Stamps.—Receipts were Rs. 374·20 (321·98) lakhs and the increase was due to larger receipts under court fees and the general increase in business transactions.

Registration.—Receipts were Rs. 69·83 (66·16) lakhs. Larger investments in real property resulted in a larger number of transactions involving registration.

Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Act.—Receipts were Rs. 97·97 (77·61) lakhs and the increase was the result of the import of more vehicles.

Other taxes and duties.—Receipts were Rs. 728·03 (635·02) lakhs. The greater part of the increase was under the General Sales Tax, due to increased turnover of assessees on account of high prices, and improvement in the administration of the tax. There were increases under Entertainments Tax as a result of a 50 per cent increase in rates in all classes except the lowest, with effect from 1st April 1945, under Motor Spirits Sales Tax on account of high consumption of petrol for military purposes, under the Betting Tax due to the large attendance at race meetings, and under Electricity Duty on account of larger consumption.

Interest.—In the latter part of 1944–45, cash balances were invested in long-term Central Government Securities earning a higher rate of interest, instead of in Central Government Treasury Bills. There is also a special credit of Rs. 9·68 lakhs, representing the profit on transfer of securities from the Cash Balance Investment Account to the Revenue Reserve Fund Account on 1st September 1945, at the prevailing market rates. The receipts under this head, therefore, increased to Rs. 95·14 (51·36) lakhs.

Administration of justice.—The abnormal receipts from fines for offences under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, etc., was the main reason for the increase of receipts under this head to Rs. 53·72 (45·72) lakhs.

Jails and convict settlements.—Receipts increased to Rs. 15·76 (14·86) lakhs because of increased production of jail manufactures.

Police.—Larger contributions from the Railway Board and the Indian States towards the cost of 'Order' Police employed on Railways, larger recoveries from Central and other Governments and Indian States for services rendered and larger miscellaneous receipts were the causes for the increase of receipts to Rs. 18·92 (10·27) lakhs.

Education.—Receipts rose to Rs. 15·41 (12·23) lakhs, the increase being due to the larger number of students in several Government Arts and Professional Colleges, the opening of the Arthur Hope College of Technology at Coimbatore and the Highway, Engineering and Electrical Communication Engineering courses in the College of Engineering, Guindy, a special contribution towards the opening of the Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore, and the recovery of leave salary contribution from the Defence Department in respect of certain officers appointed for war work.

Medical.—An increase in the number of paying patients and in the scale of charges for diet, etc., in view of higher costs, and larger contributions from the War Department in respect of British Officers of the Indian Medical Service treated in Government hospitals were the main reasons for an increase of receipts to Rs. 18·15 (15·78) lakhs.

Public health.—There were increased contributions from local bodies on account of war and dearness allowances granted to Health Officers and recoveries of arrear contributions for expenses relating to the working of the Food Adulteration Act. This has increased the receipts to Rs. 6·33 (4·36) lakhs.

Agriculture.—Receipts were Rs. 16·29 (12·08) lakhs, the increase being due to larger receipts from the Araku Valley, where there was an extension of the area under potato cultivation, and to receipts from the sale of cotton seed in Bellary and Anantapur districts.

Co-operation.—The increase of receipts to Rs. 6·70 (5·13) lakhs was due to recoveries on account of pay and allowances of officers lent to Stores and other Co-operative Societies.

Industries.—Receipts declined to Rs. 59·07 (67·93) lakhs, as there was a decrease in receipts from the Kerala Soap Institute and no receipts from licence and fees for stamping cloth under the Cloth Dealers' Control Order, 1944.

Civil works.—Hire charges for lorries employed on road works, recovery from the Central Government of expenditure on road works of military importance debited in the first instance to "50. Civil Works" instead of the Defence Estimates, the adjustment of arrears due towards the cost of staff employed on naval works, and a larger transfer from the Central Road Fund as a result of larger expenditure on road works financed from the Fund, were the reasons for an increase of receipts to Rs. 46·97 (21·77) lakhs.

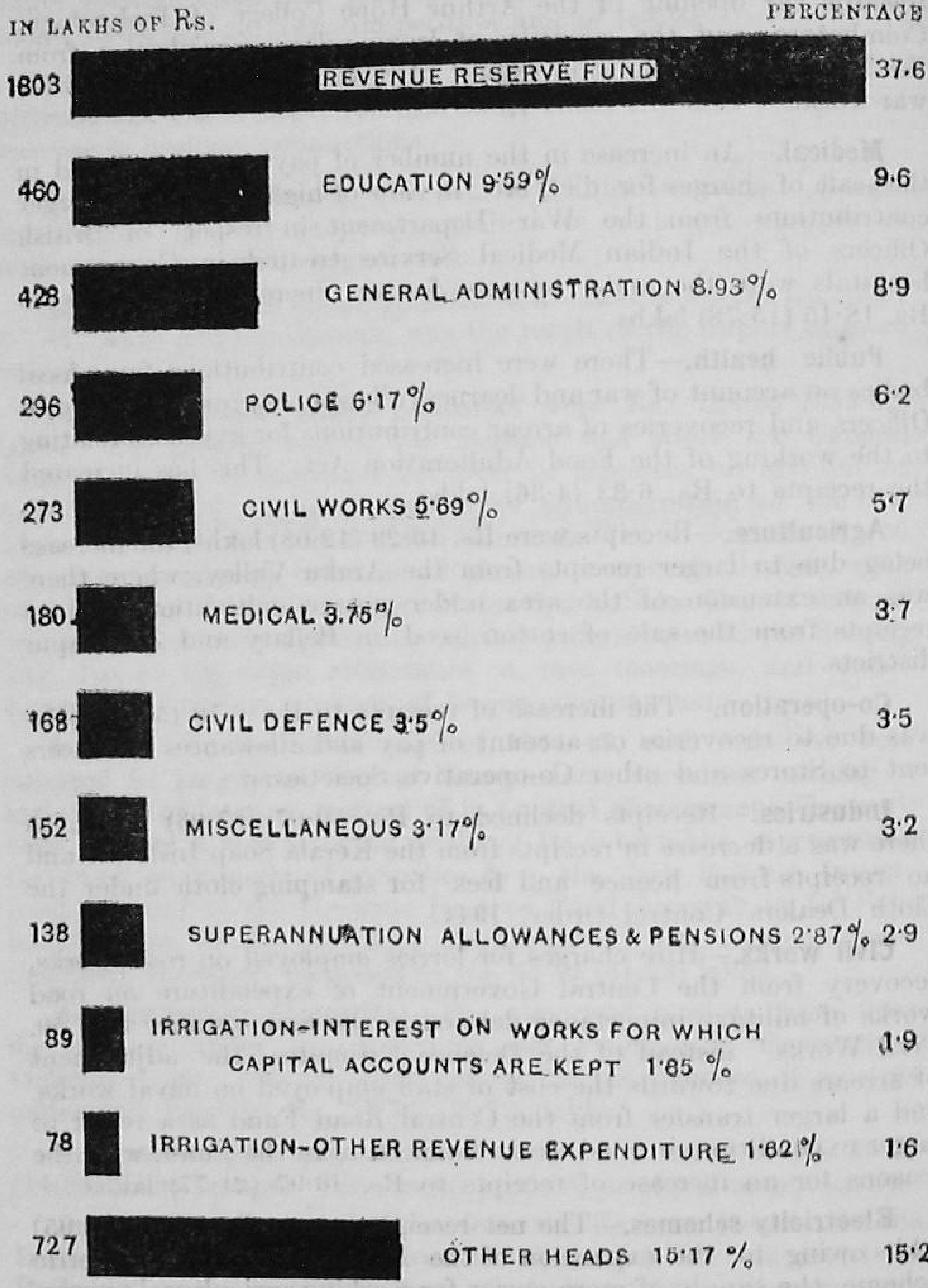
Electricity schemes.—The net receipts rose to Rs. 53·86 (49·05) lakhs owing to the expansion of the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme, the supply of more power for working agricultural pumps, larger consumption of power by the War Department and increased revenue from the surcharge for supply of power under the Thermo Electric Schemes on account of the high cost of fuel.

GRAPH D

EXPENDITURE (PRELIMINARY ACTUALS)

1945–46

TOTAL Rs. 4,792 LAKHS



Receipts in aid of superannuation.—Larger recoveries of pensionary contributions for civil servants temporarily on military duty increased the receipts under this head, to Rs. 6·03 (3·79) lakhs.

Stationery and printing.—Receipts were Rs. 12·55 (7·75) lakhs. The increase was due to larger receipts from local bodies and co-operative institutions, including arrear recoveries relating to 1944–45, for the supply of paper, and to the larger amount of printing work done for the Posts and Telegraphs Department and in connection with the printing of electoral rolls for the Central Legislative Assembly.

Civil defence.—The sale of A.R.P. surplus stores and arrear recoveries from the Government of India on account of the poolable expenditure from 1941–42 to 1944–45 were the reasons for the increase of receipts to Rs. 44·61 (37·93) lakhs.

Miscellaneous.—Larger receipts under unclaimed deposits, fees for Government audit, other fees, fines and forfeiture, larger adjustments under recoveries of overpayments due to an increase in the number of transactions were the main reasons for the increase of receipts to Rs. 42·12 (37·34) lakhs.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

Provincial excise.—Owing to the grant of higher rates of dearness and war allowances and the payment of larger compensation to Banganapalle and Cochin States and to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on account of the duty collected on excisable liquors produced in this province and exported to those areas, the expenditure rose to Rs. 51·59 (46·07) lakhs.

Stamps.—Expenditure increased to Rs. 13·75 (11·66) lakhs, owing to the payment of larger discounts to non-salaried stamp vendors in the mufassal.

Forest.—Expenditure fell to Rs. 77·04 (81·99) lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to reduction in expenditure on extraction of timber for supply to the War Department, which was, however, partly offset by larger expenditure on the grant of dearness and war allowances and on post-war development schemes including the re-opening of the Forest College at Coimbatore.

Registration.—The grant of higher rates of war and dearness allowances resulted in an increased expenditure of Rs. 38·56 (34·75) lakhs.

Motor Vehicles Act.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 68·08 (62·01) lakhs because of the payment of greater compensation to local bodies due to increased receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Other taxes and duties.—The proceeds of the Entertainment Tax, after deducting 10 per cent towards the cost of collection were paid to local bodies, with effect from 1st April 1945. Additional staff had to be appointed and war and dearness allowances had

to be increased. This resulted in an increased expenditure of Rs. 48·41 (18·27) lakhs.

Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.—Expenditure decreased to Rs. 77·73 (87·63) lakhs, owing to smaller amounts being spent on maintenance and repairs, the absence of special expenditure, incurred in the previous year, on the execution of a large number of works in connexion with the Grow More Food Campaign, protective works against floods in and around Madras City, and other flood repair works in Chingleput and Nellore districts.

Construction of irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works.—The increase of expenditure to Rs. 6·12 (3·44) lakhs resulted mainly from the transfer of the debit of the expenditure on improvements to the Gannavaram aqueduct from the Capital Major head " 68 " to this head.

Interest on debt and other obligations.—Under this head is found expenditure on ordinary debt covering all loans due to the Central Government or raised in the open market and including temporary ways and means advances made by the Reserve Bank of India. The interest on capital outlay on irrigation and electricity systems and other commercial concerns is transferred to the respective service heads by a corresponding deduct entry under this head.

Expenditure under this head rose toRs. — 61·03 lakhs (— 62·43), the increase being due mainly to the payment of the first half-year's interest on the 14th March 1946 on the new open market loan of Rs. 300 lakhs raised in September 1945.

Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.—The increase of expenditure to Rs. 55·91 (49·26) lakhs was due to the contribution to the Depreciation Fund and the General Sinking Fund on account of the three per cent loan, 1958 (Rs. 110 lakhs raised in Augus 1944).

General administration.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 428·18 (314·36) lakhs. The increase was due to the grant of higher rates of war and dearness allowances, the employment of additional staff to cope with the increase of work in connexion with post-war development schemes, transfer from "64-B. Civil Defence" to this head, of the expenditure relating to the statistical branch of the Board's Office, large expenditure on general elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures and revision of electoral rolls for the Provincial Legislatures, employment of special staff for land colonization schemes, grant of dearness allowance to village officers, purchase of radio sets, payment of subsidies to ryots for reclaiming lands in the Cauvery-Mettur Project and other areas and for the sinking of wells in connexion with the Grow More Food Campaign.

Administration of justice.—The grant of higher rates of war and dearness allowances, partly offset by smaller expenditure on

process service establishments, was the main reason for the increase of expenditure to Rs. 128·80 (113·74) lakhs.

Jails and convict settlements.—There was a decrease in the expenditure to Rs. 61·50 (62·11) lakhs due to a fall in the jail population partly offset by a larger expenditure on war and dearness allowances.

Police.—The grant of higher rates of war and dearness allowances, purchase of motor cars for the Traffic Department, replacement of acquired buses by controlled vehicles, larger expenditure on travelling and other allowances of the District Police and the strengthening of the Taluk Police by the addition of 1,200 constables were the main reasons for the increase of expenditure to Rs. 295·94 (249·73) lakhs.

Ports and pilotage.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 5·00 (0·30) lakhs because of the payment of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Madras Minor Ports Fund for expenditure on urgent improvements.

Education.—Expenditure increased to Rs. 459·72 (366·16) lakhs. This was due to the payment of additional grants to the Madras University towards the cost of the new College of Technology, to the Annamalai University towards the cost of the new College of Engineering and extensions to the Science buildings, the payment of an additional, recurring grant to the Andhra University towards an increase in the scales of pay of its teaching staff, larger expenditure on apparatus and materials in the Engineering College, Guindy, starting of the Arthur Hope College of Technology at Coimbatore, grants to non-Government primary schools to cover higher rates of dearness allowance for teachers, further grants to local bodies for free midday meals for poor children in compulsory education areas, grants to backward districts for the expansion of district board elementary schools and the provision of books and slates to poor children in the compulsory education areas, payment of stipends to a larger number of teachers admitted for training.

Medical.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 179·99 (152·62) lakhs, because of the grant of higher rates of dearness and war allowances, increased ration, dhobi and uniform allowances to the nursing staff, larger expenditure under diet, medicines and other hospital necessaries due to high prices, the taking over by the Government of the Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, Madras, and larger grants to private medical institutions.

Public health.—There was an increase of expenditure to Rs. 53·92 (41·94) lakhs, due to the grant of increased war and dearness allowances, employment of an I.M.S. Officer as Director of Public Health, construction of septic tank latrines in panchayat areas in Salem district, increased expenditure on plague preventive measures, on anti-malarial schemes including the purchase of quinine for free distribution, on scientific instruments, chemicals, calves

and other animals required for the King Institute, Guindy, and on the Blood Bank organization.

Agriculture.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 73·28 (48·11) lakhs, owing to the grant of increased war and dearness allowances, employment of Additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture with the necessary staff, purchase of land, livestock and materials for the Pattambi and Thirurkuppam Research Stations, the acquisition of the properties of the I.C.A.R., at Agari, free distribution of manure and seeds to poor and deserving ryots especially in the cyclone-affected areas, training of field men and maistries, the agricultural education of farmers, and the opening of a new Agricultural College at Bapatla.

Veterinary.—There was an increase of expenditure to Rs. 23·64 (20·09) lakhs due to the employment of additional staff for post-war development schemes, grant of increased dearness and war allowances, larger expenditure on medicines and other hospital necessaries to make good deficiencies due to war-time shortages, on maintenance of cattle at the Research Stations and on the grant of subsidy to owners of calves in Madras City, partly offset by smaller expenditure on purchase and maintenance of livestock for the Serum Institute.

Co-operation.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 30·93 (22·04) lakhs because of the increase in war and dearness allowances, employment of additional staff for the supervision and audit of several Stores Societies and other Co-operative Societies, free distribution of milk to priority consumers and expenditure on post-war development schemes relating to the formation of Co-operative Workshops for ex-servicemen.

Industries.—Expenditure increased to Rs. 72·18 (65·14) lakhs. This was due to the grant of higher rates of dearness and war allowances, increased expenditure on purchase of pumping and boring machinery, expenditure on the Arthur Hope Polytechnic Institute, Coimbatore, the larger sums expended on the fish liver oil industry, on the propaganda and supply of disease-free cocoon seeds and on post-war development schemes and expenditure on a new glass industry, partly offset by smaller expenditure on the purchase of cinchona bark and quinine products and on the manufacure of charcoal.

Capital outlay on industrial development.—There was no expenditure under this head in the previous year, but this year a sum of Rs. 22·05 lakhs was invested by Government in shares of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, on the Radio and Electricals, Limited, Madras, and the National Chemicals, Limited, Masulipatam.

Miscellaneous departments.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 68·89 (40·15) lakhs, owing to the opening of new Labour Schools, employment of additional teachers in existing schools, provision of

midday meals in some of the labour schools and boarding grants and scholarships, grant of higher rates of dearness and war allowances, payment of contribution to the Government of India towards the cost of Regional and Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges established in the Province, the expansion of the activities of the Indian Women's Civic Corps involving the opening of new centres and employment of additional staff, and the transfer of the remaining portion of the debit for the Fire Services Department to this head from " 64. B. Civil Defence " with effect from 1st July 1945.

Civil works.—Expenditure increased considerably to Rs. 273·11 (152·72) lakhs. The increase was due to the expenditure on extensions of Secretariat buildings, on permanent buildings for the Central Preliminary Training School for pupil-nurses at Madras, on quarters for nurses in the Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital, on roads taken over from local bodies, on the reconstruction of the damaged sea wall along the Vizagapatam beach road, on the maintenance of strategic and important non-strategic roads at a high standard to meet military requirements, on the employment of additional staff, on the purchase of lorries for road works, bitumen boilers, concrete mixers and other tools and plant required in connexion with post-war schemes, to the debit to this head in the first instance instead of to the Defence Estimates direct, of the expenditure on road-works of military importance, the taking over by the Public Works Department from the local bodies, of a number of roads requiring special repairs, offset by larger recoveries on account of the supervision and execution of the Central Government works and water-supply and drainage schemes of local bodies.

Interest on capital outlay on electricity schemes.—Owing to a larger capital outlay, expenditure increased to Rs. 35·96 (33·86) lakhs.

Famine.—Famine relief operations in Bellary and Anantapur districts on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon, and in the Northern Circars on account of the cyclone were the main reasons for the increase of expenditure to Rs. 6·32 (3·53) lakhs.

Superannuation allowances and pensions.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 138·19 (130·59) lakhs. This was due partly to the abnormal growth in the pension list and partly to the payment, from Provincial funds, of the Central share of divisible pensions due to the discharge by the Government of India of their liability by payment of its commuted value to the Provincial Governments.

Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenue.—The receipt of a large number of applications consequent on the revival of commutation from October 1944 was the reason for an increase of expenditure to Rs. 3·59 (2·28) lakhs.

Stationery and printing.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 43·07 (29·30) lakhs owing to a larger purchase of stationery, grant of higher rates of dearness and war allowances and the printing of electoral rolls for the elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

Miscellaneous.—Expenditure nearly doubled itself to Rs. 152·66 (82·21) lakhs, owing to large grants to local bodies towards dearness allowances, special grants to members of the Fighting Services for conspicuous gallantry in the field and large expenditure on relief work for the benefit of evacuees from Burma, which was expected to be adjusted by recoveries from the Central Government as abatement of charges during the year itself, but was not so adjusted.

Extraordinary charges.—The net capital outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue account from the Capital head "85.A." is debited to this head. There was a net credit of Rs. 230·75 lakhs as against a debit of Rs. 304·58 lakhs in the previous year, due to the sale of stocks accumulated in the previous year, the collection or adjustment during 1945–46 of the value of stocks sold in 1944–45, and debit not being raised against this Government by the Government of India in respect of rice received from overseas.

Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.—A large surplus in the Revenue account was available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund for financing post-war development schemes. A sum of Rs. 1,803·00 (1,236·00) lakhs was so transferred.

Civil defence.—Expenditure decreased to Rs. 168·15 (201·90) lakhs owing to the abolition of the A.R.P. and other Civil Defence measures and the winding up of the National War Front and the Publicity Organization.

Capital Expenditure

Construction of irrigation, navigation, embankments and drainage works.—Expenditure increased to Rs. 12·92 (3·13) lakhs owing to work on the Tungabhadra Project.

Capital outlay on industrial development.—Close planting of cinchona by the Russian method, building and other works in connexion with large-scale expansion, vegetative propagation, etc., and the construction of a modern quinine factory on the Annamalais were the reasons for an increase of expenditure to Rs. 7·39 (6·16) lakhs.

Capital outlay on electricity schemes.—Extensions of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme and extensions on the West Coast, work on the Moyar Scheme and on the Rajahmundry-Samalkot Scheme increased expenditure under this head, to Rs. 69·10 (29·88) lakhs.

Assets and Liabilities

On 31st March 1946 the assets of the Government of Madras were valued at Rs. 8,715·57 lakhs as follows :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Purchase price of securities held in the Revenue Reserve Fund, Sinking Funds, Famine Relief Fund and Depreciation Special Reserve Funds of Electricity Reserve and Systems	1,790·13
Remunerative irrigation and electricity works.	2,330·64
Outstanding loans due to Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc.	526·06
Unproductive irrigation and navigation works	563·05
Capital outlay on civil works (buildings) outside the Revenue account	147·52
Cinchona plantations and Industries (including purchase price of shares in private industrial concerns)	82·86
Cash balance invested in Central Government's Securities as on the 31st March 1946 ..	2,965·22
Closing cash balance on the 31st March 1946.	310·09
Total ..	8,715·57

The liabilities of the Government amounted to Rs. 6,963·14 lakhs as follows :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans due to the Central Government ..	448·23
Loans raised in the open market from 1937–38	1,155·67
State Provident Fund balance at the credit of Government servants	493·66
Balances in the Loan Sinking Fund ..	211·73
Balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund ..	3,193·39
Balances in other reserve funds including the Famine Relief Fund, Provincial Road Fund and the Reserve Funds of Electricity Systems	218·13
Net balances due by the Government under debt, deposit, advance and remittance heads	1,242·33
Total ..	6,963·14

Provincial Borrowing

An open market loan of Rs. 300 lakhs was floated in September 1945 with a nominal rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum, repayable at par in 1960. Government subscribed Rs. 20 lakhs from the funds under their control and the amount offered for public subscription was 280 lakhs. The entire proceeds of the loan were set off against productive capital outlay and loans granted to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., in 1944–45 and 1945–46.

Loans and Advances

The total balance outstanding under Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government including loans to local bodies for railway construction but excluding loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 500·96 lakhs at the beginning of the year and Rs. 474·86 lakhs at the end of the year. Loans amounting to Rs. 27·94 (3·01) lakhs were advanced to the Madras Corporation while the mufassal municipalities and local boards got only Rs. 2·92 (2·76) lakhs.

Other advances were —

	RS. LAKHS.
To local bodies to cover deficits ..	3·01 (1·41)
To cultivators	77·69 (60·20)
For the acquisition of house-sites for communities eligible for help by the Labour Department	0·11 (0·10)
To Kallar Co-operative Societies ..	0·63 (0·52)
To Co-operative and Agricultural Societies including Land Colonization Societies	25·52 (18·62)

Famine Relief Fund

This fund which has been established and maintained under the Madras Famine Relief Act, 1936, had, at the beginning of the year, a cash balance of Rs. 0·83 lakhs and securities purchased for Rs. 76·23 lakhs but with a market value of Rs. 76·58 lakhs on 31st March 1945. The receipts of the fund consisting of interest receipts and recoveries of famine expenditure amounted to Rs. 2·67 lakhs. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 0·29 lakh and securities with a market value of Rs. 81·30 lakhs on 31st March 1946.

Special Funds

The following table gives a summary of the transactions in 1945–46 of the five Port and Marine Funds and the three University Fee Funds.

TABLE NO. 3.

Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year 1945–46.

Name of fund. (1)	Opening balance. Cash. (2)	Opening balance. Government Securities (face value). (3)	Receipts. Ordinary receipts. (4)	Receipts. Loans received. (5)	Receipts. Loans repaid. (6)	Receipts. Total of columns (4) to (6). (7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Minor Ports Fund	1,04,564 10 0	12,70,400 0 0	8,39,574 2 11	..	..	8,39,574 2 11
Minor Pilotage Funds	13,253 10 5	2,26,400 0 0	26,901 10 4	..	..	26,901 10 4
Tuticorin Port Fund	25,573 10 1	1,60,000 0 0	54,748 8 8	..	..	54,748 8 8
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	3,85,949 11 3	8,22,300 0 0	5,66,619 3 4	..	..	5,66,619 3 4
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	1,97,727 10 3	15,41,100 0 0	5,54,167 2 4	17,000 0 0	..	5,71,167 2 4
Madras University Fee Fund	4,42,498 2 7	23,50,000 0 0	10,47,346 11 7	..	..	10,47,346 11 7
Andhra University Fee Fund	1,37,136 9 0	..	10,43,957 7 10	..	..	10,43,957 7 10
Annamalai University Fee Fund	86,544 13 3	18,38,900 0 0	12,59,179 6 0	..	..	12,59,179 6 0

Name of fund.	Receipts—cont. Sale of Government Securities. (8)	Receipts—cont. Face value of securities purchased. (9)	Receipts—cont. Total of columns (7) and (8). (10)	Charges. Ordinary charges. (11)	Charges. Loans advanced. (12)	Charges. Loans repaid. (13)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Minor Ports Fund	..	47,700 0 0	8,39,574 2 11	5,10,932 13 9	17,000 0 0	..
Minor Pilotage Funds	..	20,600 0 0	26,901 10 4	12,867 0 11	..	..
Tuticorin Port Fund	39,274 8 7	..	94,023 1 3	63,546 10 0	..	..
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	..	2,40,900 0 0	5,66,619 3 4	3,35,332 6 6	..	..
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	2,25,907 6 2	15,700 0 0	7,97,074 8 6	6,35,420 14 4	..	..
Madras University Fee Fund	..	..	10,47,346 11 7	9,91,348 1 2	..	..
Andhra University Fee Fund	..	..	10,43,957 7 10	10,76,079 15 11	..	..
Annamalai University Fee Fund	..	1,17,200 0 0	12,59,179 6 0	12,77,051 10 0	..	..

Name of fund.	Charges—cont. Total of columns (11) to (13). (14)	Charges—cont. Purchase of Government Securities. (15)	Charges—cont. Face value of securities sold. (16)	Charges—cont. Total of columns (14) and (15). (17)	Closing balance. Cash. (18)	Closing balance. Securities. (19)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Ports Fund	5,27,932 13 9	48,415 6 9	..	5,76,348 4 6	3,67,790 8 5	13,18,100 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds	12,867 0 11	20,821 3 9	..	33,688 4 8	6,467 0 1	2,47,000 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	63,546 10 0	..	38,500 0 0	63,546 10 0	56,050 1 4	1,21,500 0 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	3,35,332 6 6	2,41,301 8 0	..	5,76,633 14 6	3,75,935 0 1	10,63,200 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	6,35,420 14 4	15,872 12 10	2,06,000 0 0	6,51,293 11 2	3,26,508 7 7	13,50,800 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund	9,91,348 1 2	..	..	9,91,348 1 2	4,98,496 13 0	23,50,000 0 0
Andhra University Fee Fund	10,76,079 15 11	..	..	10,76,079 15 11	1,05,014 0 11	..
Annamalai University Fee Fund	12,77,051 10 0	..	..	12,77,051 10 0	68,672 9 3	19,56,100 0 0

Central Revenues

Income-tax.—Owing to increase of work, three additional Income-tax Officers were appointed during the year.

The relief in respect of earned income, which is an important feature of the income-tax system in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, was incorporated into the Indian Law by Ordinance No. IX of 1945. This provided that, in respect of income earned by an assessee's personal exertion or as partner of a registered firm, in whose conduct he was actively engaged, a certain proportion to be fixed by the Annual Finance Act was to be exempted from income-tax, and was also to be deducted in arriving at the total income for rate purposes. For 1945–46, the Finance Act of 1945 fixed this proportion at 1/10th of the income subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.

Trade conditions.—The two years 1942–43 and 1943–44, were years of peak prices and bumper profits, due to conditions brought about by the war. In the year under review, there were indications of a downward trend, and various anti-inflationary measures of Government, including the control over the distribution of various commodities, were beginning to bring down prices and profits. On the whole, trade conditions were less favourable than in the preceding years.

In respect of yarn and mill cloth, control measures were very effective, and wholesale dealers had a much less profitable year. Owing to the scarcity of mill cloth, however, the trader in handloom cloth had a very favourable market for his merchandise, though the weaver continued to be ill-paid.

Trade in foodgrains was confined to a few people, because Government had introduced the system of intensive procurement and rationing all over the Province. Hardware merchants found their profits decreasing, as supplies were controlled by the Iron and Steel Controller. The dealers in hides and skins suffered during the year, because His Majesty's Government, who were their main customer, had fixed prices and left very little margin to the tanner. There was a steady decline in the price of groundnut kernel, but the price of groundnut oil remained firm. Salt manufacturers did not fare well, owing to the introduction of control measures which brought down the price from Rs. 250 per garce, to Rs. 72 per garce. Owing to the high prices offered for mica during the war, the mica merchants of Nellore district earned enormous profits. An officer was appointed, almost throughout the year, solely for the purpose of assessing these merchants. Trade in tobacco was not favourable, due to restrictions on shipping space, but cigar and beedi manufacturers continued to prosper. Trade in gold and silver did not fare well, owing to the imposition of sales tax on bullion. Military contractors continued to earn large profits. The timber trade was

not very profitable, due to more systematic methods of purchase by the military. Owing to the congestion on railways and the difficulty in getting wagons, bus and lorry transport continued to flourish.

Out of 79,823 persons on the Register of Assessees, 69,214 were assessed during the year. The figures relating to the various taxes are as below :—

	Net demand deducting refunds.	Collections including arrears of previous years.	Refunds.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS	RS. IN LAKHS.
Income-tax	324·02 (366·04)	389·04 (551·42)	48·14 (31·89)
Super-tax including Corporation taxes	182·33 (228·58)	148·92 (211·79)	12·70 (10·30)
Surcharge	336·25	324·09	..
Excess profits tax ..	..	810·02 (1,320·57)	..

The decrease in the demand under income-tax and super-tax is due to the fact that conditions of trade were less favourable during the year 1944–45, the income of which was assessed in 1945–46 than in the preceding year.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 17·09 (14·13) lakhs.

Salt.—The Central Excise Department continued to administer the Salt Revenue in this Province.

Due to favourable weather conditions, the total output of salt was a record one this year. There were 32·14 lakhs of maunds in stock at the beginning of the year. The quantity brought into store included 164·01 lakhs of maunds of excise salt, 1·42 lakhs of maunds of Government salt and 11·60 lakhs of maunds of salt imported, mainly from Bombay, bringing the total stock to 209·27 lakhs of maunds. The total issues rose to 157·03 (145·17) lakhs of maunds, probably owing to the lifting of the ban on the export of salt outside the Province.

The average wholesale price per Imperial maund, exclusive of duty, at the Excise Factories fell by nearly a half to Re. 0–8–8 (Rs. 1–0–3) probably owing to the introduction of price control by the Madras Government. The average retail price of salt, inclusive of duty, at the district headquarter stations varied from Rs. 2–14–11 to Rs. 5–2–3 per maund.

The total receipts rose to Rs. 216·55 (195·11) lakhs and the charges were Rs. 18·59 (15·38) lakhs.

The concessions under the Delhi Pact, permitting residents in villages adjoining saliferous areas to collect or to make salt for local

consumption, free of duty, continued to be in force throughout the Province, except in Gokulapalli village of Nellore district and Mudukulattur taluk of Ramnad district where the concession had to be withdrawn owing to abuses.

Customs revenue.—The total revenue collected from the various parts of the Province during the year was Rs. 931·76 (737·74) lakhs. Import duty accounted for Rs. 904·29 (723·48) lakhs. Out of the export duty of Rs. 20·45 (9·30) lakhs, Rs. 11·66 (1·23) lakhs was on cotton cloth and yarn and Rs. 7·86 (7·32) lakhs was the cess on agricultural produce. The expenditure of the Customs Department of the Province amounted to Rs. 78·30 (45·67) lakhs.

During the year, 1,363 (1,590) offences were dealt with under the Sea Customs Act, and 23 (8) under the Merchandise Marks Act.

CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police (1945)

General.—The year was, on the whole, a peaceful one, except for some riots in Madura in November. Law and Order were well maintained. There was a decrease in crime and the standard of detection was kept at a high level. Relief was granted to the Force

(1) by the following additional staff :—

Additional Assistant Inspector-General.

Personal Assistants to the District Superintendents of Police, Ramnad and Madura South and the Railway Police Superintendents, Madras and Trichinopoly ;

(2) by the formation of the following new subdivisions :—

Bandar in Kistna district,

Musiri in Trichinopoly district,

Udipi in South Kanara district ;

(3) by the appointment of Regional Transport Officers, in consequence of which the District Superintendents were relieved of their heavy duties as Secretaries of the Road Traffic Boards ;

(4) by the withdrawal of the Coastal Patrol staff from both the East and West Coasts on account of the cessation of hostilities.

The Mangalore Subdivision was made permanent. The Vizagapatam district was bifurcated into Vizagapatam North and Vizagapatam South, with headquarters at Vizianagram and Vizagapatam, but only with effect from 1st January 1946. A Special Officer, of D.S.P.'s rank was appointed for three months, to consider the question of the reorganization of District Police Offices and he has submitted his report.

Despite the cessation of hostilities, Police work arising out of the war continued to be very heavy, and a large section of the Force was diverted from its normal duties. In 302 out of 947 stations in the Province outside Madras City, Head-constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors.

Strength and cost.—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force in the Presidency (excluding the Malabar Special Police) was 27,084 (27,036) at the end of 1945. The increase was due to the permanent staff sanctioned for the Central Recruits' Schools at Anantapur and Vellore. A total temporary additional force of 12,581 consisting of 6 District Superintendents, 38 Deputy Superintendents, 63 Inspectors, 92 Sergeants, 267 Sub-Inspectors, 1,264 Head-constables and 10,851 Constables was also employed.

The additional force which had been stationed in Nellore Town owing to communal tension, was withdrawn during the year. The forces stationed in some villages of Cuddapah and Bellary districts, because of local conditions, were retained there throughout the year, and forces had to be newly stationed in another village of Cuddapah district, and one village of Coimbatore district.

Two (6) police officers were killed and 92 (94) injured in the course of their duty.

The total cost for the financial year 1945–46 was Rs. 352·44 (302·05) lakhs, the increase being due to the expansion of the Police Force, grant of increased dearness and war allowances, supply of motor vehicles to increase the mobility of the force, rise in prices of all articles of clothing and equipment and heavy expenditure on feeding and transport of bundobust parties.

Recruitment and training.—There were 2,287 (1,198) vacancies at the end of the year. Recruitment was on a temporary basis and, as a consequence, the standard of those recruited was far below the required level.

The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Anantapur were made permanent. The additional Central Recruits' School at Vellore and the Central Recruits' School at Vizianagram were closed during the year. Three Army Officers, 2 Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police and 2 District Superintendents of Police of the Pudukkottah State were trained at the Police Training School, Vellore.

The health of the force deteriorated during the year, mainly as a result of the strain imposed by additional duties and the lack of proper nourishment due to the high cost of living. In Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Malabar, the prevalence of malaria was also responsible for this deterioration.

One (1) out of 3,020 (2,981) Head-constables, and 188 (240) out of 19,869 (20,922) constables were illiterate. Government quarters were provided for the following percentage of the staff :—

Sergeants	72·9
Sub-Inspectors	41·6
Head-constables	70·8
Constables	76·7

Conduct.—Discipline was well-maintained, but deterrent action had to be taken against absence without leave. Out of a total of 231 (205) dismissals 39 (15) were for absence without leave. One hundred and twenty-three (73) officers and men were punished by Criminal Courts. Of these 31 (7) were convictions under the Police

Act. Blackmarks were awarded to 17·7 (16·6) per cent of the actual strength of the constabulary.

Rewards.—Outside Madras City 12,563 (11,646) police officers and 8,101 (9,075) private individuals including village officers were granted Rs. 85,396 (73,651) and Rs. 44,006 (43,163) as rewards respectively. The increase in the amount given to private individuals, in spite of the decrease in the number of persons rewarded, shows the greater consideration given to co-operation by the public with the Police. The increase in the number of police officers rewarded is an indication of the improvement in the investigation of crime. An Inspector of Police who sustained terrible injuries as a result of acid thrown on him in Madura Town, in October 1942, was given a grant of Rs. 6,000. The dependants of four constables who died as a result of injuries received while on duty, were given extraordinary pensions and gratuities. Pensions or gratuities were granted to three other constables who had to be discharged because of injuries received whilst on duty, and also to a private individual in Tinnevelly district who sustained injuries when assisting the Police to make an arrest. The dependants of 136 deceased police officers were given gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500, in view of the approved service of the officers and the poor circumstances of their dependants.

Crime.—Excluding offences under the special and local laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime, viz., 55,138 (58,591) shows a decrease of 3,453 equal to 5·9 per cent. This figure is still 34·6 per cent above the figure for 1938, due, no doubt, to the economic stress and other conditions occasioned by the war. Decreases were registered in 13 districts, the more important being

	PER CENT.
South Arcot	33·5
Bellary	28·4
Tinnevelly	27·0
Nilgiris	22·9

This was brought about by the use of greater discretion in the registering of offences in South Arcot district, and action under the Security sections in general.

Increases were registered in the remaining 14 districts, the more important being

	PER CENT.
Cuddapah	21·8
Malabar	15·7
Chingleput	15·6

Economic distress in Cuddapah and Chingleput districts was the main cause of these increases.

Under special and local laws there were 95,750 (64,100) cases showing an increase of 49·4 per cent, and under nuisance offences, there were 238,205 (193,681) cases showing an increase of 22·9 per cent. These increases were due to a more vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the various Acts. 19,746 (16,091) men and 548 (465) women were arrested for drunkenness, and, of these, 17,795 (15,439) men and 612 (459) women were convicted.

Grave crime.—The total number of true cases of grave crime reported, viz., 39,601 (43,333) showed a decrease of 3,733 cases equal to 8·6 per cent. Decreases were recorded under all heads as follows :—

	PER CENT.
Murder	6·9
Dacoity	58·6
Robbery	10·9
House-breaking	9·2
Cattle theft	7·2
Ordinary theft	8·4

The number of murders fell from 1,174 in 1944 to 1,092. Coimbatore registered the highest figure 137. But there was a noticeable increase in Vizagapatam from 3 in 1944 to 47 in 1945. There was a further decrease in the figure for Tinnevelly district, notorious for its factious murders. The figure, which was 132 in 1940 fell to 78 in 1945. The following is the motive classification of the murders :—

Sexual causes	277 (244)
Family disputes	241 (243)
Faction	128 (131)
Robbery	57 (53)
Other causes	289 (503)
Total	1,092 (1,174)

In Tinnevelly district, the number of dacoities showed an appreciable fall from 66 to 3. The number of robberies also, in that district, fell from 200 to 100. This difference was due mainly to the increase in the district police strength, coupled with the effective

road patrols organized for this particular purpose. The total number of dacoities and robberies in the Province may be classified as follows :—

	Dacoity.	Robbery.
1. Highway	26	158
2. Field	20	140
3. House	31	183
Total ..	77	481

There were two instances in which worshippers at temples were poisoned with dhatura and robbed when they became unconscious. A gang of 10 persons, under the leadership of a retired head-constable, cut open the steel doors of the strong room of a temple in Salem Town, and removed jewellery worth Rs. 25,000. Sixty-one (62) cases of cattle poisoning were reported. Ten cases of homicide were treated as justifiable ; of these, five were caused by the police in the execution of their duty.

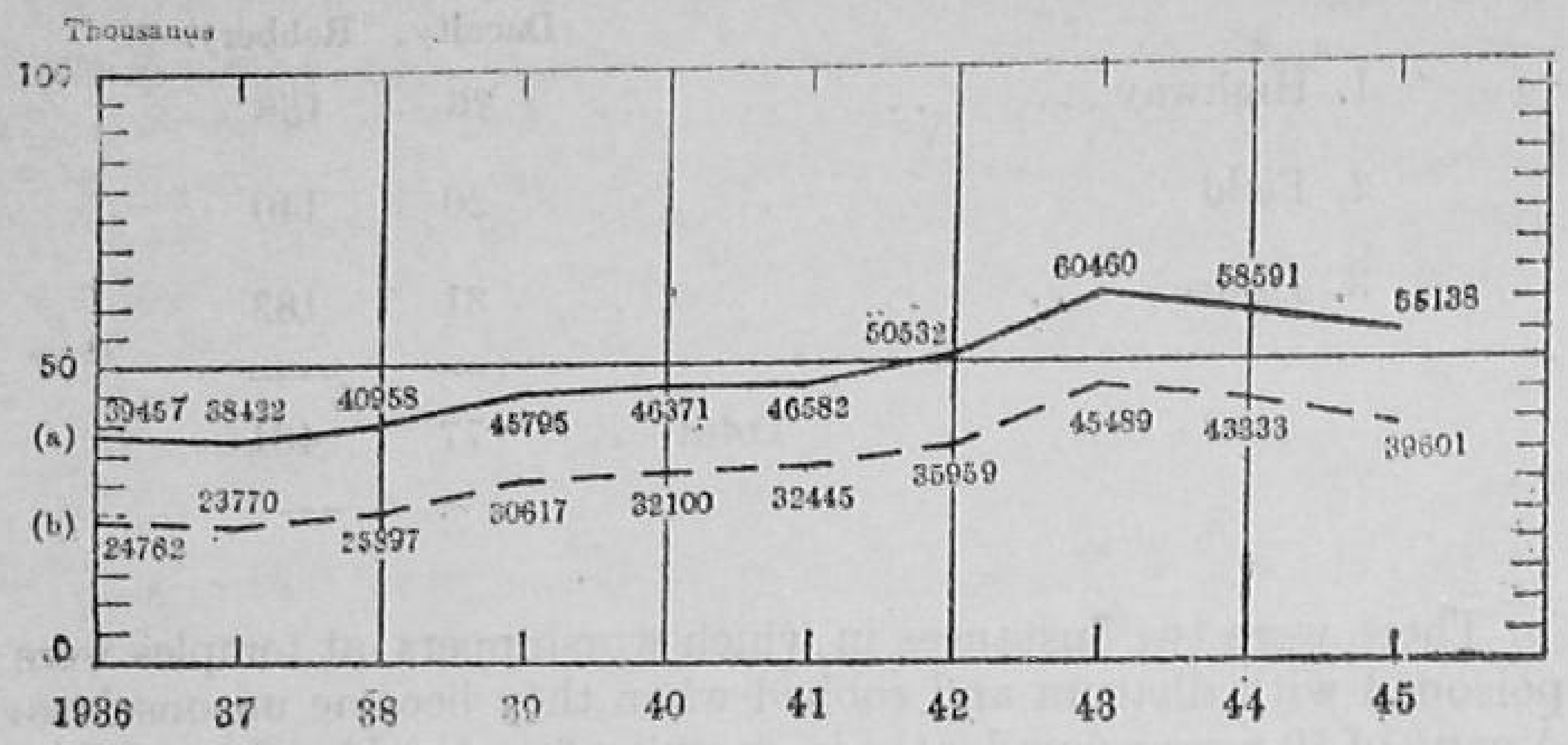
Riots and disturbances.—The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly increased to 1,265 (1,043). Most of these were minor in nature and, only on five occasions did the police open fire. The most important rioting was in Madura City, in connection with the trial of I.N.A. personnel. A mob of 4,000 gathered and resorted to acts of violence. This was the first occasion in this Province, when tear-gas was used against a threatening crowd, and it was on the whole satisfactory.

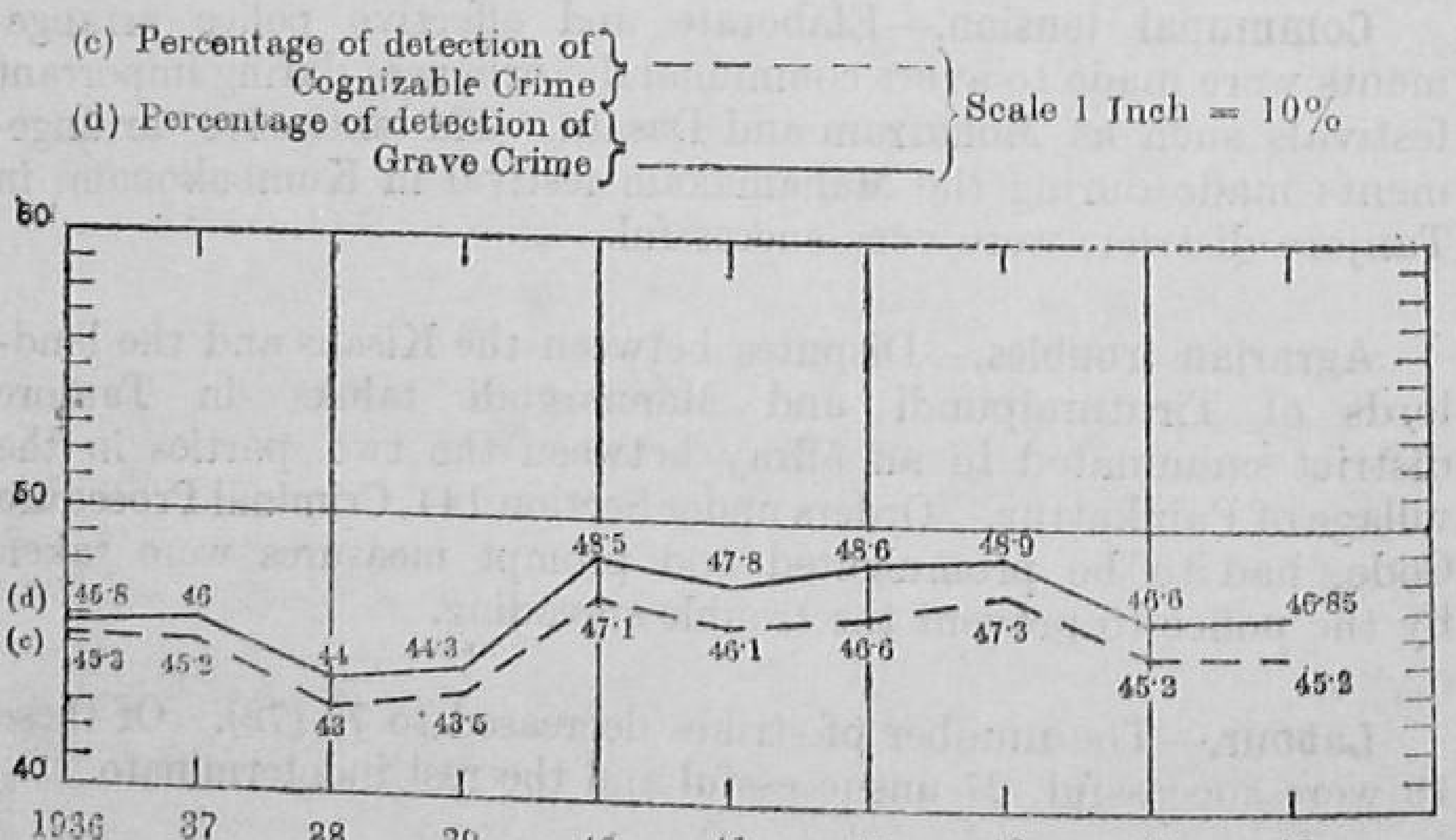
Communal tension.—Elaborate and effective police arrangements were made to avert communal disturbances during important festivals such as Moharram and Dasara. The extensive arrangements made during the Mahamakam festival in Kumbakonam, in Tanjore district, were very successful.

Agrarian troubles.—Disputes between the Kisans and the landlords of Tiruturaipundi and Mannargudi taluks in Tanjore district culminated in an affray between the two parties in the village of Painkattur. Orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had to be promulgated and prompt measures were taken by the police to prevent the trouble spreading.

Labour.—The number of strikes decreased to 77 (79). Of these 19 were successful, 27 unsuccessful and the rest indeterminate.

GRAPH A


(a) Total Cognizable Crime
(b) Total Grave Crime
Scale 1 Inch = 50,000 Cases
Thousands
100
50
0
(a)
(b)
39457
38432
40958
45795
46371
46582
50532
60460
58591
55138
24762
23770
25397
30617
32100
32445
35959
45489
43333
39601
1936
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45


(c) Percentage of detection of Cognizable Crime
(d) Percentage of detection of Grave Crime
Scale 1 Inch = 10%
60
50
40
(d)
(c)
45·8
46
44
44·3
48·5
47·8
48·6
48·9
46·6
46·85
45·3
45·2
43
43·5
47·1
46·1
46·6
47·3
45·2
45·2
1936
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

Detection and Prevention of Crime

The percentages of the number of cases ending in conviction, to the total number of true cases of cognizable crime and grave crime disposed of, were as follows :—

	Cognizable crime.	Grave crime.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1943	47·3	48·9
1944	45·2	46·6
1945	45·2	46·85

There was an improvement in 13 districts and in Madras City. The percentages of detection of murder, robbery, house-breaking and ordinary theft increased to 54·9 (50·6), 47·3 (41·4), 41·9 (40·5) and 47·9 (47·6) respectively, whereas of detection of dacoity and cattle theft showed a decrease of 34·1 (44·9) and 48·4 (52·2) respectively.

The following table indicates the results achieved with regard to the recovery of property concerned in criminal offences :—

	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1943	34,59,764	11,79,054	34·08
1944	39,14,517	13,42,378	34·30
1945	36,78,198	14,21,123	38·64

In the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot and the Nilgiris the percentages of recovery were the highest, being 65·73, 54·21, 50·51 and 51·75 respectively.

Out of 57,980 (60,877) cases reported to the police, investigation was refused under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code in 5,552 (7,586) cases or 9·6 (12·5) per cent. 1,047 (1,075) cases were referred to the police by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 26,012 (24,841) cases decided by the Courts, 76·8 (78·8) per cent ended in conviction. 42,842 (40,316) persons were tried, and of these, 63 (65·1) per cent were convicted. 2,784 (3,095) cases were referred by the police, and of these, 2,538 (2,768) were struck off as false by Magistrates. Out of the 44 persons prosecuted for preferring false complaints against police officers, 15 were convicted. Out of 367,934 (299,874) cases prosecuted by the police 81 (183) or ·02 per cent (0·6) were found to be false after enquiry, but no compensation was awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Preventive action.—(2,613) persons received enhanced punishments under Section 75, Indian Penal Code. 792 (720) convicts were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 261 persons prosecuted for failure to notify residence, 179 were convicted. 4,467 (4,010) persons were put up before Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 3,252 (2,859) persons concerned in 83·2 (83·8) per cent of the cases disposed of, were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour, and 1,612 (1,561) were sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 184 (187).

Village Police.—Co-operation from village officers and talayaries was satisfactory, but the Village Vigilance Committees were not very useful. An amount of Rs. 4,912 (4,018) was awarded to 690 (600) village officers for good work done. The number of Village Vigilance Committees fell still further to 15,192 (16,069).

Criminal Investigation Department

The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department successfully investigated a number of important cases, and worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, and functioned as a central agency for dealing with widespread organized crime. The cases investigated included defalcation of accounts, misappropriation of large sums of Government money, corruption and murder. Six Sub-Inspectors and 3 head-constables received training in foot-print work. A Superintendent of Police in the Crime Branch was appointed for a period of one year. Special staff, under a Deputy Superintendent, was appointed for the detection and prevention of losses due to pilferage, of Civil Supplies during transhipment. This was of considerable assistance to the Civil Supplies Department.

Finger-Print Bureau.—The following figures will show the work of this Department :—

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Number of slips on record at the end of the year	366,503	390,848	405,450
Number of slips received during the year	25,378	26,108	24,187
Number of search references received	27,479	25,661	28,119
Number relating to the Province ..	6,541 (27·9%)	6,326 (28·9%)	6,924 (28·7%)
Number of cases in which expert evidence was given	273	272	373
Number of cases in which expert opinion was given	264	223	328

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Number of references from outside the Province	4,088	3,831	4,036
Percentage of references traced, out of those received from outside the Province	..	18·92%	16·85%

Shorthand Bureau.—The staff attended 191 (106) conferences and 1,176 (989) labour and other meetings.

Railway Police

The number of thefts in running passenger trains increased to 123 (89) and at platforms and passenger sheds, to 661 (544). The total number of thefts increased to 1,329 (1,263). Five (11) attempts were made to wreck or damage trains. One ended in conviction and the rest were undetected. There were no cases of collision or derailment during the year. Four hundred and fifty-seven (418) persons were run over by trains and killed.

Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve

Reserves were kept up to strength and most of them were mobilized at least once during the year. The feeling of insecurity among the constabulary and the insufficiency of pay operated to lower the standard of efficiency and discipline. One of the platoons of the temporary Special Emergency Force stationed at Vizagapatam and St. Thomas Mount was retained at Nellore.

Malabar Special Police

There was no change in the total strength of the force. Duties such as guarding of vulnerable points in Madras and in the Nilgiris, garrisoning the Military Posts at West Hill and Malappuram, and patrol duty for the prevention of smuggling of food grains on the Cochin, Travancore and Coimbatore borders, engaged the attention of the force. There were frequent company moves in consequence. The usual refresher course for signallers of the armed reserves was held. Five non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at the Army Signal School, Poona, the Small Arms School, Sagar, and the Army School of Physical Training, Poona. Vacancies were filled up by the transfer of the most suitable and efficient men from the Temporary Emergency Additional Force stationed at Vizagapatam and St. Thomas Mount. Training cadres in all branches including instructional courses in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the District Armed Reserves were held as usual. The fifth batch of six Indian Sergeants were trained during the year.

Civic Guards

The actual strength on the last day of 1945 was :

Commanders	106
Members	972

Groups in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Salem, South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris were abolished during the year.

Madras City Police

Strength and cost.—The sanctioned permanent strength of the City Police, excluding Gazetted Officers, was 2,341, while the actual strength was 2,032 ; the sanctioned temporary strength, excluding Gazetted Officers, was 719, while the actual strength of the temporary establishment was 619. Recruitment was stopped in August 1945 ; 80 recruits who were enlisted up till then were of poor standard. The total cost of the City Police decreased to Rs. 21·54 lakhs (23·03).

Health and accommodation.—The daily average of men, absent from duty on account of sickness, increased to 148·73 (128·55), owing to malnutrition resulting from the high cost of living and the dearth of foodstuffs. The housing position continued to be unsatisfactory and about 50 per cent of the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and constables were not provided with Government quarters.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserve continued to furnish escorts and to guard vulnerable points. They did bundobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings. Some relief was afforded to them by the Malabar Special Police stationed in the City. Owing to their heavy duties, the usual training had to be interrupted several times during the year.

Crime.—The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code fell to 3,077 (3,801), the main decreases being under house-breaking and theft. Of these, 2,729 cases were disposed of during the year, 3 by refusal of investigation and the rest by investigation and prosecution. Of the cases prosecuted, 1,240 ended in conviction. The percentage of detection rose to 45·4 (37·5), owing to the partial decentralization of the Central Crime Staff and the organization of divisional detective staffs. The Lakshmikantham murder case which was reported at the end of 1944, and attracted a great deal of public attention, was disposed of during the year. After a protracted trial, the accused were sentenced to transportation for life.

The total value of property lost amounted to Rs. 3·41 lakhs (5·16) and the percentage of recovery was 22·2 (27·6). Of the

34,154 cases of crime under all laws, prosecuted by the Police, 32,555 or 95·3 per cent ended in conviction. Under the preventive sections, 1,049 (913) persons were dealt with during the year, and 18 were bound over for good behaviour. Besides this 295 (210) rowdies were bound over to keep the peace. Eighty-seven (68) gambling dens and 54 (47) bucket-shops were successfully raided during the year, and 1,764 (887) persons were convicted for being concerned in street gambling. The lack of co-operation from the public was a serious handicap in suppressing immoral traffic. However, owing to the co-operation received from the Military Police, 408 (203) prostitutes were charged during the year. Four women were rescued and sent to the Rescue Home. The numbers of men and women arrested for drunkenness or disorderly behaviour were 3,604 (2,009) and 97 (68) respectively. Of these, 3,496 (1,988) men and 90 (68) women were convicted.

Traffic

Staff and equipment.—The special staff sanctioned during 1942, continued during the year. A propaganda van was taken over from the A.R.P. by the Traffic Investigation staff. Five Austin cars were equipped and put on the road, and they have proved very useful for controlling traffic.

Accidents.—During the year, 2,286 (1,680) accidents were recorded, and of these, 65 (43) proved fatal. In the majority of cases, the pedestrian victims were themselves to blame. Military vehicles were involved in 1,105 (630) cases and 39 (41) fatal cases. A sum of Rs. 1·42 lakhs was paid as compensation to the victims. Responsibility for the various accidents has been determined as follows :—

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Pedestrians	335	405	598
Drivers of motor vehicles ..	569	622	950
Drivers of other vehicles ..	206	191	253
Pedal cyclists	125	72	168
Passengers	10	12	40

The increase in the City's population has caused considerable congestion on trams and buses during peak hours. The overcrowding on trams has resulted in several accidents.

Traffic control.—The Corporation took up the resurfacing of most of the roads and the construction of pavements on all wide roads. The roundabout at the junction of Pantheon and Harris Roads was made permanent, and another was under construction at the junction of Nayar and Thyagaroya Roads. Restrictions on the lighting of motor vehicles, imposed under the Defence of India Rules, were removed with effect from 1st October 1945.

Taxation.—The number of licences issued during the year increased to 21,459 (19,955) resulting in an increase of Rs. 3¼ lakhs

in taxes. The number of rickshaws registered during the year increased to 4,216 (4,000).

Strikes and disturbances.—There were four labour strikes and two communal disturbances during the year. A number of students' strikes in support of the Indian National Army and Anti-Repression Day necessitated special police precautions.

Miscellaneous.—About 1,034 stray children were returned to their parents. Nine-hundred and ninety-two injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or to their homes. Two hundred and twenty-six mentally defective persons were sent to hospital. The number of inquests held increased to 637 (455).

Harbour Police

Owing to large-scale embarkations of troops, heavy traffic in loading and unloading of military stores, tanks and trucks and the handling of an unusually large number of petrol boats and vessels carrying explosives and dangerous cargo, a heavy burden fell on the Harbour Police. The daily average of ships in the harbour was twenty. The anti-sabotage watch over ships and vulnerable points was done by the Malabar Special Police. There were 8 incidents of fire of which 2 were important, one being on the vessel "Fort Reny" in which 2 labourers were burnt to death and the second one being in one of the engines of the Madras Port Trust. The number of cases of pilferage increased to 227 (150), but detection showed an improvement to 83 (56) per cent.

Motor Vehicles (1945–46)

The constitution of the Provincial Transport authority was altered by the inclusion of the Chief Engineer (Communications) as an official member instead of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils, and by the increase in the number of non-official members to 2 (1), of whom one was to represent the northern districts and the other the southern districts.

The constitution of the Regional Transport Authorities was, more fundamentally altered. The Road Traffic Boards which used to function in each district were, with effect from 19th November 1945, converted into six transport authorities according to the following table :—

Headquarters	Jurisdiction (names of districts)
Rajahmundry	Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur.
Cuddapah..	Kurnool, Anantapuri, Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, Chittoor.
Vellore	Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot.
Trichinopoly	Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore.
Madura	Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara.

The Regional Transport Authority consisted of the District Magistrate of the district, where the headquarters of the authority was constituted, as Chairman, the District Magistrates of the other districts included in the region, as Vice-Chairmen, the Regional Transport Officer of the region, as Secretary and Executive Officer of the authority, and the Presidents of the District Boards concerned, as ordinary members. Each Regional Authority exercised all the functions of the previous Road Traffic Board other than the issue of driving licences and conductors' certificates and work connected with the registration of vehicles which continued to be in the charge of the District Superintendents of Police concerned. There was no change in the constitution of the Madras City Traffic Board which is in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The total number of vehicles in use at the end of the year, according to the taxation returns, was 18,653 (18,046), consisting of 1,515 (1,458) motor cycles, 371 (404) motor cabs, 3,662 (3,091) buses, 3,311 (2,663) lorries and 9,796 (10,430) other cars.

There were 41,374 (35,591) persons licensed to drive motor vehicles, 23,171 (23,987) persons authorized to drive as paid employees and 10,514 (11,124) persons permitted to drive public service vehicles. The number of conductors' certificates in force was 13,828 (12,888).

There was an increase in the number of stage carriages to 3,662 (3,091) due to the improvement in the supply of tyres and spare parts and the release of a large number of controlled chassis to operators, but the increase was not in any way sufficient to meet the demand. Attempts to introduce town bus services were not very successful. The number of controlled chassis allotted to the mufassal and to Madras City was 583 (454) and 82 (48) respectively.

In pursuance of its policy to concentrate passenger transport in the hands of well-organized concerns which would provide better travelling facilities and would work more economically, Government directed all bus operators in the Province to amalgamate or form companies with fleets of 20 or more buses. As a result of this, the number of companies owning more than 20 vehicles increased to 119 (41). Bus fares continued to be fixed under the Defence of India Rules, at a maximum rate of 6 pies per mile on roads in the plains and 8 pies per mile on cart roads.

In spite of the increase in the number of goods vehicles to 3.311 (2,663), freight charges continued to be high, because of the very great demand. Attempts to collect statistics in order to fix freight charges were not very successful due to the unorganized state of goods transport services. As regards the issue of permits for such vehicles the Regional Transport Officers were instructed to follow the principles embodied in the Government of India's draft Code on the subject, as accepted by the Government of Madras.

The Madras Traffic Rules were enforced both by propaganda and by prosecution. There were 109,042 prosecutions under the Madras Traffic Rules, of which 103,571 ended in conviction. There

were also 252 convictions relating to motor vehicles under the Indian Penal Code. The Central Road Traffic Board received and disposed of 84 appeals of which 16 were allowed, 63 rejected and 5 remitted to the Regional Transport Authority concerned. The Board also allowed 5 revision petitions and rejected one. Government entertained 15 revision petitions, of which one was allowed and 13 rejected leaving one pending at the end of the year.

Tyre rationing.—The control over giant tyres and tubes for transport vehicles was lifted in December 1945, but the control over other tyres and tubes continued till the end of the year. The supply position was, however, better, and a large number of tyres and tubes were made available for civilian vehicles.

Petrol rationing.—The petrol supply position showed a gradual and steady improvement, as a result of which rations for private cars and motor-cycles were doubled with effect from 1st August 1945, and vehicles operating on short loads and within urban limits and vehicles of seven years of age or more and all new vehicles were allowed to run on petrol. Petrol consumption in the Province increased to 7,545,205 (5,979,237) gallons. The consumption in 1940 was 14,724,000 gallons.

Spare parts control.—Out of 135 items of spare parts which were controlled by the order of 1944, 71 items including batteries, were removed from the control list but there was no improvement with regard to the supply of important spare parts especially of the Chevrolet and Ford makes.

The Used Motor Cars Control Order was withdrawn with effect from 26th December 1945. Under the Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945, twenty-nine permits were isued for new cars.

Criminal Tribes

The criminal tribes reclamation work continued to be in the charge of the Police Department.

Certain members of the following tribes were, for the first time, brought under section 3 of the Act and subjected to the provisions of sections 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act :—

Boyas of Bellary district,

Kallars, Nadars, Ambalagars, Valayars and Ahambadias of Tanjore district, and

Padayachis of South Arcot district.

Sections 11 and 16 of the Act were applied to specified members of 8 tribes and the movements of these were restricted to certain settlements. Details showing the application of the Act to notified tribe members are as follows :—

Number of persons registered	1,062 (1,494)
Number of persons removed from the register.	2,829 (1,466)
Number on the rolls at the end of the year ..	32,552 (34,291)
Number convicted under the Act	2,634 (2,941)

The number of persons convicted under section 24 of the Act was 333 (290) and 4 (9) were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23. The number of persons in respect of whom section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Act was kept in abeyance was 15,173 (15,815).

Reclamation

Kallar reclamation was in operation in the police districts of Madura North and Madura South. The number of lower elementary schools at the end of the year was 256 (256), of which 244 were under Government management. The strength in all these schools was 18,144 (16,682), of which 15,907 were Kallars. The number of teachers was increased to 518 (489). The number of Kallar pupils awarded scholarships was 220.

The number of co-operative societies increased during the year to 265 (262) with a total membership of 10,173. The number of registered Kallars at the end of the year was 25,997 (27,199). The Kallar Advisory Committees continued to function and were useful in dealing with refractory Kallars. Obligations under section 10 (i) (*a*) of the Act were in abeyance in the case of 7,870 persons out of a total of 8,168.

The budget allotment for 1945-46 for Kallar reclamation was Rs. 4·50 (4·00) lakhs. Besides this, there was an appropriation of Rs. 62,400 for disbursement of loans to Kallar Co-operative Societies.

Koravar reclamation work was done in Salem district. There were two schools, one at Manivalandan run by the London Mission and another at Madathur managed by Government.

Yenadi reclamation was in operation in Chittoor district. There were 115 (115) colonies with a total population of 6,168 (7,313). Owing to bad seasonal conditions, no further reclamation of land was attempted during the year. The extent actually cultivated was 400 (972) acres. The production of charcoal formed a lucrative industry for some of the colonists. The product was sold to the Chittoor District Police Co-operative Stores. The Yanadi Charcoal Burning Co-operative Society took a few fuel coupes in Mamandur forest on lease.

Sugali reclamation work was done in the districts of Chittoor and Kurnool. In Chittoor district, there were 11 (10) Labour schools for Yenadis and Sugalis, their total strength being 513 (370), while in Kurnool district, there was one school for Sugalis with a total strength of 46.

Criminal tribes settlements.—There were five criminal tribes settlements at Aziznagar, Siddapuram, Sitanagaram, Bitragunta and Chintaladevi managed by Government and one at Stuartpuram managed by the Salvation Army. There were 812 (976) permanent members in the settlements, about 139 (126) persons registered under section 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act but not regular internees

under section 16 of the Act, and 3,628 (3,363) exempted and unregistered members to whom section 16 of the Act had not been applied.

Agriculture continued to be the main occupation, with weaving, carpentry and sandal making as subsidiary occupations. Out of 6,059 acres of land available for cultivation, 2,407 (2,752) acres were cultivated. In the settlements at Siddapuram and Chintaladevi, there were Government farms intended to provide labour for the settlers and to educate them in agriculture. A sum of Rupees 5,130 was advanced to the settlers for the purchase of seed, manure, bulls, etc.

A weaving industry was started at Siddapuram at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Most of the skilled workers of the carpentry section at Aziznagar have taken up work with the army and therefore, not much carpentry work was done at the settlement. The match industry at the Chintaladevi Settlement was not very successful, because of the superior product coming from the Western India Match Company. The majority of the settlers at Stuartpuram Settlement worked for about eight months in the year in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala, and their total earnings amounted to Rs. 1·34 lakhs.

A school was maintained at each settlement, and at Aziznagar there were two schools, one for boys and another for girls. The total strength of these schools was 1,241. Pupils reading in schools outside the settlement were given boarding grants, scholarships, grants for books, clothing, exemption from payment of examination fees, etc. There were 22 such pupils in all, who had to go to schools outside because they had completed their education in the settlement schools.

In Sitanagaram Settlement, 62 huts were constructed and another 73 were under construction. There were co-operative stores at all the settlements except Siddhapuram, and they were all working satisfactorily. The increase in the settlement staff has resulted in more efficient discharge of their executive functions. The discipline and control of settlers, in ordinary settlements was well maintained, whilst internment was restricted still further in the Bitragunta Settlement, the number of incorrigibles being 40.

Criminal Justice (1945)

Criminal Law was administered during the year, by—

Fourteen permanent and 2 temporary additional High Court Judges, 25 Sessions Judges, 1 permanent Additional Sessions Judge, 3 Agency Sessions Judges and 3 additional Agency Sessions Judges, 2 temporary additional Sessions Judges for portions of the year, 34 Assistant Sessions Judges, 2 temporary Assistant Sessions Judges, 2 temporary Assistant Sessions Judges for portions of the year, 24 District Magistrates, 22 Additional District Magistrates, 4 Presidency Magistrates, 1 temporary Presidency Magistrate for

a portion of the year, 94 Subdivisional Magistrates, 1 City First-class Magistrate, Madura, 596 Subordinate Magistrates, 69 Special Magistrates, 34 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 221 Benches of Magistrates constituted from 1,481 Honorary Magistrates, 735 Village Magistrates' Courts, and 3,066 Panchayat Courts.

The work done by the several Courts is given below :—

	Number of cases for disposal.	Percentage of disposal.	Average duration in days of cases disposed of.	Percentage of the number of persons convicted.
1. Village Magistrates' Courts ..	1,320 (755)	88·5	..	38·4 (13·4)
2. Panchayat Courts ..	17,254 (18,017)	72·3	..	29·4 (28·2)
3. Mufassal Magistrates' Courts ..	609,606 (526,167)	97·8	..	82 (80)
4. Presidency Magistrates' Courts ..	55,689 (37,815)	99·1	3 (4)	..
5. Mufassal Sessions Courts ..	2,104 (2,137)	89·1	59 (57)	53·1 (49·2)
6. High Court Sessions ..	33 (23)	100	48 (59)	51·6 (77·8)

The relief given to stipendiary Sub-Magistrates by Honorary Magistrates is indicated by the fact that, while the former had 350,924 cases for disposal, the latter had to dispose of 231,776 cases.

Appeals

The following table will give an idea of the disposal and pendency of appeals in the various courts in the Presidency :—

	Number of appeals for disposal.	Percentage of disposal.	Percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside.
Magistrates' Courts	5,230	93·4	35 (36·1)
Mufassal Sessions Courts	3,590	92·1	23·8 (23·4)
High Court	1,129	82·4	..

The High Court.—Out of 931 appeals decided, 321 were by persons concerned in referred trials, 577 by persons convicted by lower courts and 33 by Government against acquittal.

Revision.—The numbers of revision petitions presented, taken up *suo moto*, and reported, were 762 (706) in District and Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts, 547 (542) in Sessions Courts and 1,185 (1,027) in the High Court.

References.—Two hundred and sixty-eight (259) references under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, for confirmation of death sentences were made to the High Court. Death sentences were confirmed in the case of 275 (263) persons, and reduced to other punishments in the case of 74 (48) persons. Thirty-eight (48)

persons were acquitted. Under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, 6 (8) cases involving 10 (37) persons were referred to the High Court, and the verdict of the Jury was upheld in the case of 6 (18) persons.

Miscellaneous

Witnesses.—One thousand seven hundred and seven (1,816) witnesses out of a total of 308,772 (305,299) in mufassal Magistrates' Courts and 492 (470) out of a total 21,210 (21,202) in mufassal Sessions Courts were required to attend on more than three days.

Finance.—Rupees 67,193 (67,101) was paid as travelling allowances and batta to witnesses attending mufassal Sessions Courts, and Rs. 35,378 (32,891) to Jurors and assessors. Pleaders engaged in Sessions Courts, for defending poor persons accused of murder, were paid Rs. 16,369 (17,113).

Trial by jury and with assessors.—One thousand (1,380) persons were tried by jury in mufassal Sessions Courts and the verdict was accepted in the case of 991 (1,341) persons. Three thousand three hundred and forty-four (3,525) persons were tried with the aid of assessors and the Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,443 persons and differed from all of them in the case of 711 persons.

Six thousand seven hundred and seventy-three (5,588) complaints under the Indian Penal Code and 555 (570) under special and local laws were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and twenty-three (151) persons were ordered to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles convicted showed a satisfactory decrease to 4,744 (6,593). One thousand, five hundred and twenty-one (2,890) were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code, while 3,223 (3,703) were under the special and local laws.

Punishments.—The sentences passed by Courts other than Village and Panchayat Courts were—

	Number of persons.
Death	275 (263)
Transportation	315 (306)
Penal Servitude	7 (nil)
Rigorous imprisonment	32,271 (32,734)
Simple imprisonment	4,279 (4,057)
Forfeiture of property	1,052 (593)
Fine	600,030 (499,220)
Whipping	3 (15)

The total amount of the fines imposed rose to Rs. 47,38,542 (34,32,968) out of which Rs. 43,28,262 (31,30,027) was realized. Rs. 37,580 (31,418) was paid as compensation to complainants. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods of 15 days and less fell to 6,273 (6,961). Three thousand three-hundred and thirty-five (3,010) persons were released as first offenders under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1937.

State of crime.—There was an increase in the number of offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, public tranquillity, offences affecting the human body and contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, whereas there was a decrease in the number of offences relating to weights and measures and property.

A large number of the offences under the special and local laws, were against the Traffic Control Act, but there were also increases under the Railways Act, City Police Act and Town Nuisance Act.

Prisons, Borstal Schools and Certified Schools (1945)

The salient features of the administration during the year under report were—

(*a*) The formation of a second labour battalion from prisoners and Borstal inmates.

(*b*) Opening of a new Junior Certified School at Tanjore.

(*c*) Appointment of a Sepcial Officer to evolve a scheme for tne maintenance of dairies in jails.

(*d*) Appointment of a visiting dentist and eye-specialist in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary.

Prisons (1945)

There were ten Central Jails, four district and special jails and 291 sub-jails during the year.

Statistics for the different classes of prisoners and their daily average are given below :—

——	At the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Released during the year.	At the end of the year.	Daily average.
Total number of prisoners ..	20,275 (22,553)	156,395 (166,457)	158,264 (168,735)	18,406 (20,275)	19,076 (21,012)
Number of convicts	15,453 (17,632)	75,189 (78,362)	75,990 (80,541)	14,652 (15,453)	14,612 (15,683)
Number of under-trials ..	4,536 (4,248)	80,697 (87,061)	81,635 (86,773)	3,598 (4,536)	4,255 (4,863)
Number of Civil prisoners ..	77 (68)	418 (480)	427 (471)	68 (77)	46 (51)
Number of security prisoners detained under the Defence of India Rules.	125 (520)	82 (553)	200 (948)	7 (125)	83 (331)

—	At the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Released during the year.	At the end of the year.	Daily average.
Number of star class prisoners.	186 (172)	76 (93)	76 (79)	186 (186)	..
Number of 'A' class prisoners	5 (3)	5 (8)	7 (6)	3 (5)	..
Number of 'B' class prisoners	85 (150)	141 (128)	126 (193)	100 (85)	..
Number of lepers	102 (161)	185 (148)	164 (207)	123 (102)	111 (126)
Number of tubercular convicts	66 (71)	113 (79)	103 (84)	76 (66)	70 (70)
Number of habitual offenders.	2,379 (2,615)	5,890 (6,433)	..	..	..

There was a ten per cent decrease in the daily average population of all the jails and this was contributed to by a decrease in the number of prisoners of all classes.

Sentences.—There were 169 prisoners who were sentenced to death, 1,236 to transportation for life, 85 to periods exceeding 10 years, 3,516 to periods between 2 and 10 years, 1,657 to periods between 1 and 2 years and 7,917 to periods under one year.

The number of convicts in the various age groups is shown below :—

Between 16 and 18 years	.. ..	1,290 (1,140)
Between 19 and 21 years	.. ..	3,343 (3,140)
Between 22 and 30 years	.. ..	19,054 (19,361)
Between 31 and 40 years	.. ..	12,789 (13,038)
Between 41 and 60 years	.. ..	8,467 (8,165)
60 and above	.. .. ..	1,050 (1,077)

Education.—There was no change in the system of education followed. Of those admitted during the year, 84 per cent were illiterate. Of those discharged during the year 70 per cent (72) were literate when discharged though only 27 per cent (39) of them were literate when admitted. Lectures were delivered to the prisoners as follows :—

Six hundred and eighty-nine by Christians, 251 by Hindus and 350 by Muslims. The total number of books in the Jail libraries was increased to 12,211 (12,075).

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—Out of 44,448 (46,247) persons discharged, 2,845 (2,488) were helped by the Society, and 625 (804) probation officers appointed for them. The total receipts of the Society amounted to Rs. 62,624 which included the usual grant of Rs. 5,000 from Government towards the working expenses of the Society, and a special subsidy of Rs. 15,800 from Government towards the expenditure on officers appointed under the Probation of Offenders Act. The largest collection was a sum of Rs. 10,700, made by the Calicut Society.

Escapes.—There were 16 (34) escapes during the year (8 from intramural and 8 from extramural custody). Seventeen (27) persons including 7 who escaped during the previous year, were recaptured.

Health.—There was an improvement in the health of the prisoners, as shown by the fall in the daily average number of sick, to 184 (266). The total number of admissions to hospitals and the number of deaths decreased to 3,894 (5,197) and 253 (313) respectively. There were 227 deaths among convicts, 25 among undertrials and one among civil lunatics. Two deaths were due to suicide. The death rate per thousand fell to 13·31 (14·9). The largest number of admissions to hospital were for dysentery, 191 (147) and malarial fevers, 366 (370). During their period of stay in the jails, 65·5 (61) per cent of the convicts released had gained weight, 3·4 (6·3) per cent had lost weight and 31 (33) per cent had remained stationary.

Visits and inspections.—The total number of inspections and visits by official and non-official visitors was 3,102 (3,212). The Inspector-General undertook a useful study of the condition of the sub-jails in the Presidency and submitted a special report to Government for their improvement, as a result of which Government issued detailed instructions in the matter, dealing with such items as sanitation, health, overcrowding, female prisoners, guard, equipment, staff and clothing.

Finance.—Excluding the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department and charges in England, the total expenditure of the department for 1945 was Rs. 61·93 lakhs. The total receipts of the Department excluding the cost of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge was Rs. 14·48 lakhs. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners declined to Rs. 43·70 (44·48) lakhs working out to a cost per head of Rs. 229–1–9 (211–0–8). The net cost per head was however Rs. 207–6–0 (189–13–0), because of a total earning of Rs. 4·15 (4·46) lakhs by the prisoners. The total value of articles manufactured in jails during the year increased to Rs. 17·23 lakhs (16·58). About 41 (37) per cent of the convicts were employed on manufactures.

Grow More Food Campaign.—Owing partly to the failure of the monsoon, the total value of garden produce declined to Rs. 1·20 (1·34) lakhs. Nevertheless, all requirements in vegetables, were raised in the various jails.

Borstal Schools (1945)

The only Borstal School in the Province is at Palamcottah. During the year, 344 (504) were admitted and 350 discharged, leaving 624 inmates at the end of the year, the daily average being 575·8 (556·4). The total accommodation of the school was 647.

There were two escapes from the school but one inmate was recaptured. The chief industries taught in the school are weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry, book-binding, and agriculture. About 48 (42) per cent of the inmates were employed on manufactures, and the gross outturn was Rs. 18,710 (16,018). The number of admissions to hospitals increased to 127 (52), and the daily average number of sick increased to 1·56 (1·26). Out of 137 released during the year 130 gained weight, whereas only 3 or 2·19 per cent lost weight.

Education.—Every inmate is given elementary education for two hours a day in his mother-tongue, up to the VII Standard. Those with educational attainments above that standard are given facilities to improve their knowledge. The school is run on a house system, being divided into six houses, each under a House-master who is a teacher. There is also a Scout Group in the school.

Finance.—The total expenditure increased to 1·50 (1·35) lakhs, and the cost per head to Rs. 260–12–9 (238–9–1), the increases being under the heads "Establishment" and "Dietary Charges". There were 47 (58) visits by official and non-official visitors during the year.

Certified Schools (1945)

The number of Government Certified Schools was increased to 4 (3) by the opening of a Junior Certified School at Tanjore. The number of private Certified Schools continued to be 3. During the year, 2,011 juveniles were admitted and 1,640 discharged, leaving 3,011 at the end of the year. The daily average increased to 2,959·5 (2,494·6).

The number of pupils received by direct committal was 1,131. Of these, 899 were Hindus, 154 Muslims, 77 Christians and one Anglo-Indian; 216 were literate and 915 illiterate. The largest number were under 12 years of age, i.e., 485. Between 12 and 14 years there were 374.

Education.—There was no change in the system of education and industrial training. Out of 659 discharged during the year, 527 were illiterate on admission but they were all literate on discharge. The Montessori System of teaching is being followed in the school run by the Madras Society for the Protection of Children. Carpentry, weaving, tailoring, black-smithy, metal-ware and masonry are the main industries taught in the school. Training in ambulance, first-aid and Scouting was also given to the pupils and 11 out of the 18 pupils sent up for the examination in ambulance and first-aid came out successful. The house-system in the Government Certified Schools worked satisfactorily.

Of the 659 pupils discharged, 104 were reported to be in the charge of their parents, 21 to be studying, 216 employed and

6 unemployed, while 52 were reported not traceable. In respect of the others, reports were either not due or had not been received.

Escapes and recaptures.—Out of the 36 pupils who escaped from custody, 15 were from the Junior Certified School at Ranipet, the reason for this large number being, that the school buildings had been taken over by the Military and the boys were living in open thatti sheds. The buildings have now been handed back to the school authorities.

Health.—The total number of admissions to hospitals from Government Certified Schools increased to 1,385 (901) and the daily average sick increased to 43·5 (25) due mainly to 258 cases of chicken-pox in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, which was run more like a camp because the buildings had been taken over by the Military. 95·6 per cent of the pupils who were discharged gained weight during their stay in the school.

Finance.—In respect of the four Government Certified Schools, the total cost rose to Rs. 5·56 (4·42) lakhs, the increase being due to the opening of a new Junior Certified School at Tanjore, to the increase in the number of pupils admitted and to increases under "Establishment." The grants to the private Certified Schools increased to Rs. 1·23 (1·21) lakhs. The receipts of Government Certified Schools showed a sharp decrease to Rs. 9,868 (17,507) owing to the fact that Messrs. Parry & Co., Ranipet, did not engage labour from the Junior Certified School, Ranipet.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences

Arms Act.—The number of dealers' and possession licences in force, under the Indian Arms Act, during the year, was 49,841 (50,021), of which 37,540 (37,794) were for protection, sport or display, and 11,404 (11,395) were for crop and cattle protection. During the year, 1,721 (1,660) licences for rifles, 1,666 (1,770) for revolvers and pistols, and 48,500 (42,582) for smooth bore guns were in force. Under the Indian Arms Act, 476 (463) cases concerning 459 persons were disposed of during the year, and 417 (412) persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives increased to 52 (31), and those for dealers' and possession increased to 3,358 (1,805). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fire-works not exceeding 200 lb. or of blasting gun-powder not exceeding 50 lb. increased to 640 (169). Under the Explosives Act, 19 (14) cases involving 32 (16) persons were disposed of during the year, and 22 (14) persons were convicted.

Sulphur licences.—The number of licences in force during the year was 358 (319). The quantity sold during the year was 3,054 (4,045) tons leaving a balance of 770 tons at the end of the year.

The Chemical Examiner's Department

The Department dealt with 1,639 (1,559) cases involving 8,347 (7,825) articles. Four hundred and sixty-eight (394) cases of human poisoning, involving 2,250 (2,136) articles, were taken up for investigation, and poison was detected in 198 cases or 42·3 per cent. Alcohol was the principal poison in 31 cases, datura in 22 cases, oleander in 19 cases, opium in 14 cases and mercury in 11 cases. Nineteen (32) cases of animal poisoning, involving 81 (136) articles, were attended to, and poison was detected in 6 cases or 31·6 per cent. Out of 879 cases examined for blood, blood was detected in 827 cases or 94·1 per cent. Seventy-four cases were examined for semen with or without blood and the detections were :—Only semen in 15 cases, only blood in 18 cases, blood and semen in 14 cases. Four-thousand, three hundred and ninety-five cases in which blood was detected, were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, for further investigation. Human blood was detected in 4,018 of these cases.

On the research side, the poisonous element of the milky juice of Madar was isolated in the form of hexagonal crystals. This substance, named Gigantin, was found to be about 15 to 20 times as toxic as strychnine. A method was also evolved for the determination of copper in viscera. This is important since poisoning by copper salts is fairly common in South India. It was also found that the resistance to disintegration, under the earth, was greatest in gunny, next greatest in silk, then in human hair, then sheep's wool and finally cotton.

Civil Justice (1945)

Civil Justice was administered during the year, by 14 High Court Judges, two temporary Additional High Court Judges, one Chief Judge and one Puisne Judge of the Court of Small Causes, one Principal Judge and one Additional Judge of the City Civil Court, 25 District Judges and one Additional District Judge, three Agents to the Provincial Government in the Agency Tracts, 34 Subordinate Judges and one Additional Subordinate Judge, seven Special Assistant Agents in the Agency Tracts, one Revenue Officer exercising powers of a Subordinate Judge (Deputy Collector, Cochin), 135 District Munsifs and 5 Additional District Munsifs, 11 Agency Munsifs, 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs and 3,330 Panchayat Courts. In addition to this, there were several temporary appointments of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

Litigation.—The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts decreased to 218,160 (239,321). This decrease was contributed

to by all the districts except East Godavari, Madura and East Tanjore. The suits may be classified as follows :—

	Total.	Percentage.
For money or movable property ..	143,360 (157,447)	75·6 (74·9)
For immovable property	27,641 (30,510)	..
For specific relief	4,557 (4,504)	..
On mortgages	11,716 (15,209)	..

As regards value the suits were divided as follows :—

Not exceeding Rs. 20	18·5 (20·1) per cent.
Between Rs. 20 and 50	21·6 (24) per cent.
Between Rs. 50 and 500	48·7 (45·6) per cent.
Above Rs. 500	11·2 (10) per cent.

In 405 suits the value could not be estimated. The total value of the suits was Rs. 8·27 crores.

Original jurisdiction.—Statistics of the suits instituted and disposed in the different courts are given below :—

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Average duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.
Village Munsifs' Courts	14,585 (17,906)	15,044 (18,528)	2,971 (3,444)	..
Village Panchayat Courts	39,240 (48,133)	41,174 (50,457)	17,543 (19,800)	..
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	28,383 (29,205)	30,613 (35,823)	8,787 (10,302)	408 (412)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(*a*) Original Suits	60,328 (66,695)	66,797 (71,896)	39,906 (42,329)	330 (322)
(*b*) Small Cause Suits	(63,342) 61,896	63,562 (65,350)	10,229 (11,472)	116 (127)
Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(*a*) Original Suits	3,105 (3,134)	3,371 (3,109)	3,441 (3,320)	419 (419)
(*b*) Small Cause Suits	(4,109) 4,645	4,728 (4,311)	1,174 (1,193)	157 (166)
District Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	507 (464)	417 (326)	625 (522)	407 (421)
Madras City Civil Court	764 (867)	849 (1,055)	579 (644)	370 (666)
Court of Small Causes, Madras ..	4,043 (4,718)	4,378 (4,986)	485 (724)	93 (102)

	Number instructed.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Average duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.
High Court, Original Side	350 (354)	273 (336)	315 (236)	262 (256)
Mufassal Courts, Insolvency Petitions.	605 (621)	662 (767)	281 (313)	..
High Court, Insolvency Petitions ..	45 (44)	87 (163)	565 (605)	..

Appellate Courts.—The work done by the Appellate Courts in the Presidency is shown in the following table :—

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Average duration in days of the appeals disposed of.
Agency Courts : Regular and Miscellaneous appeals.	33 (40)	17 (24)	25 (12)	..
District and Subordinate Judges Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(*a*) Regular appeals	13,707 (12,867)	12,941 (13,428)	10,335 (9,417)	..
(*b*) Miscellaneous appeals ..	1,926 (1,991)	1,986 (2,169)	770 (815)	..
High Court—				
(*a*) From original decrees of mufassal Courts.	657 (590)	489 (580)	936 (768)	..
(*b*) From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court.	63 (70)	56 (91)	54 (47)	..
(*c*) From decrees of the City Civil Court.	89 (84)	79 (61)	79 (69)	..
(*d*) From appellate decrees of mufassal Courts.	2,392 (2,511)	2,375 (2,092)	2,010 (1,989)	..
(*e*) From orders of mufassal Courts.	738 (695)	633 (844)	703 (598)	..
(*f*) From appellate orders of mufassal Courts.	319 (390)	421 (333)	274 (376)	..
(*g*) Letters patent appeals ..	80 (92)	89 (68)	37 (46)	..

Appeals to the Privy Council.—Ninteen (14) applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council were pending at the beginning of the year. Fifty-nine (63) applications were received during the year. Of these, 32 (31) were dismissed and 20 (27) were allowed leaving 26 (19) pending. The records in 16 cases were transmitted to the Privy Council and two to the Federal Court, while 8 appeals were withdrawn. This left 28 appeals to the Privy Council and one to the Federal Court pending preparation in the High Court at the end of the year.

During the year, the Privy Council disposed of seven appeals (five dismissed, one allowed and one dismissed for non-prosecution).

Revision and Reference.—One thousand six hundred and twenty-two (1,867) revision petitions were filed in the High Court. One thousand five hundred and ninty-one (1,868) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 969 (938) at the end of the year. 81 per cent of the petitions disposed of were dismissed.

Of the 29 (29) references received during the year 9 were under the Indian Divorce Act, one under the Civil Procedure Code and 19 under the Income-tax Act, 35 (21) were disposed of under—

Twenty-two under the Income-tax Act ;
Eight under the Indian Divorce Act ;
Three under the Civil Procedure Code ;
One under the Stamp Act ; and
One under the Guardian and Wards Act.

Twenty (26) were pending at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous

Execution proceedings.—The work done under this head is as follows :—

—	Number of applications received.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of full satisfaction.	Percentage of part satisfaction.	Amount realized in lakhs.	Number of judgment debtors imprisoned.
Mufassal Courts excluding Village Panchayat Courts.	207,355 (201,621)	215,694 (213,308)	61,656 (67,985)	20·76 (22·36)	10·55 (11·45)	165 (180)	430 (405)
Courts in the Presidency Town.	6,200 (7,828)	5,848 (8,054)	1,399 (1,041)	12·42 (9·76)	9·08 (4·82)	4·98 (4·76)	1 (6)

Miscellaneous cases.—Taking all the courts except the High Court, 520,184 (552,008) cases were filed. 524,476 (557,195) were disposed of and 48,289 (51,274) were pending.

The Usurious Loans Act was applied in 74 (91) suits of a total value of Rs. 95,270 (49,781), the relief granted being Rs. 23,723 (13,994).

District Munsifs inspected the registers of 7,013 (6,605) out of 8,004 (10,547) Village and Panchayat Courts. Court Fee Examiners of the High Court inspected 98 (109) courts and pointed out deficits amounting to Rs. 2,86,417 (2,75,314) of which Rs. 59,510 (33,706) was collected.

Legal Practitioners

One hundred and fifty-nine (167) legal practitioners were enrolled during the year bringing in a total fee of Rs. 99,375 (1,02,500). The Sanads of 3,180 (3,263) first grade pleaders and 196 (212) second-grade pleaders were renewed, bringing in a sum of Rs. 75,427 (84,705). Twenty-four (31) cases of alleged professional misconduct by advocates and 43 (58) by pleaders were disposed of by the High Court. One advocate was censured, one sanad was cancelled, one pleader was suspended and one pleader reprimanded.

Registration (1945)

The number of permanent Sub-Registrars was increased to 615 (613). There were three temporary Sub-Registrars. A duty of

2 per cent was levied with effect from the 30th October 1945, on transfers of property, viz., sales, gifts and mortgagess, with permission, situated in municipalities or in local board areas.

The number of registrations fell by 1·76 per cent to 1,535,663 (1,563,176). But the aggregate value of the transactions increased to Rs. 7,777 (7,327) lakhs and the average value of the documents increased to Rs. 511 (473). The average registration fee rose again to Rs. 3–10–5 (3–7–4).

Compulsory registrations fell by 1·09 per cent and optional registration by 0 86 per cent. Sixty-one thousand, six-hundred and eighty-four (62,167) applications were received for encumbrance certificates and 1,14,525 (113,113) for single searches. The number of copies fell to 123,605 (124,515).

Of the 11 prosecutions that were in progress, 9 ended in conviction and 2 were pending at the end of the year.

Two-thousand one hundred and fifty-eight societies were working at the beginning of the year, 350 were registered during the year and 2,474 were actually working at the end of the year. Thirty-four societies were finally dissolved or treated as defunct.

Finance.—Total income rose to Rs. 68·63 (66·83) lakhs whereas expenditure also increased to Rs. 39·59 (35·93) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to the grant of enhanced rates of war and dearness allowance.

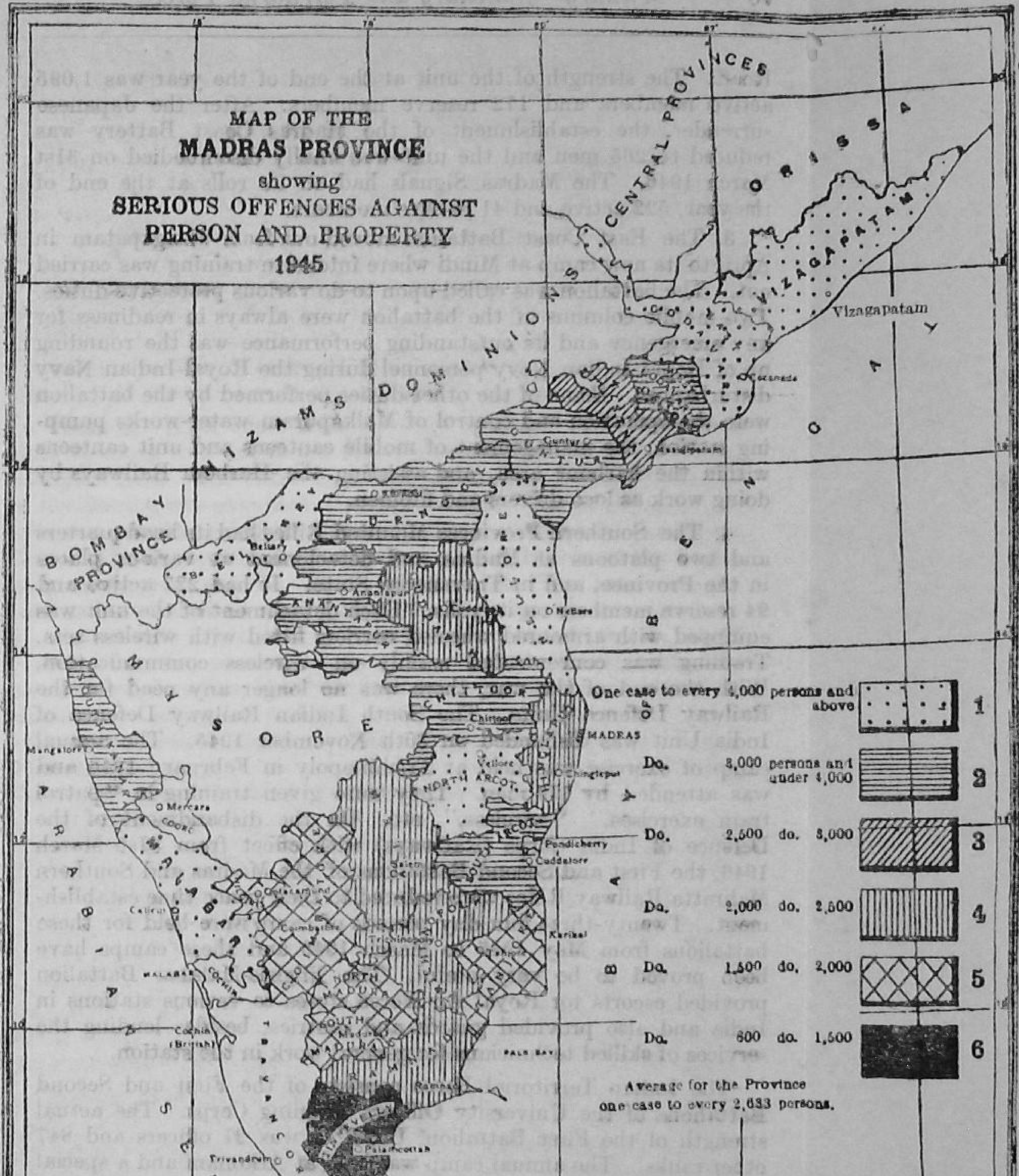
Notaries Public (1945–46)

As in the previous year, 79 officers of the Department functioned as Notaries Public. The operations were, however, confined to twelve districts. Thirty-seven (19) Bills of Exchange and 2 (nil) Promissory Notes were dealt with. The aggregate value of the transactions increased to Rs. 1,16,738 (50,034). Fees also increased to Rs. 578 (293). The increase in transactions and collections is due to the revival of communications and the gradual withdrawal of trade restrictions.

Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces

The Auxiliary Force (India) in this Province consists of the Madras Contingent, the East Coast Battalion, the Nilgiri-Malabar Battalion, the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and the South Indian Railway Battalion.

2. The Madras Contingent consists of the Madras Guards, the Madras Coast Battery and the Madras Signals. The Madras Guards continued to perform several duties in addition to normal training. The unit provided guards at the Headquarters, Madras Area, Mylapore, and the Headquarters, Madras Sub-Area, Mount


MAP OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCE
showing
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1945
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
VIZAGAPATAM
Vizagapatam
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PROVINCE
MYSORE
MADRAS
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
Chittoor
Vellore
Chingleput
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Salem
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Karikal
Mangalore
Mercara
COORG
Calicut
MALABAR
COCHIN
Cochin (British)
MADURA
Madura
Ramnad
TINNEVELLY
Palamcottah
Trivandrum
Cocanada
Guntur
BAY OF BENGAL
One case to every 4,000 persons and above 1
Do. 3,000 persons and under 4,000 2
Do. 2,500 do. 3,000 3
Do. 2,000 do. 2,500 4
Do. 1,500 do. 2,000 5
Do. 600 do. 1,500 6
Average for the Province one case to every 2,633 persons.

Road. The strength of the unit at the end of the year was 1,095 active members and 172 reserve members. After the Japanese surrender, the establishment of the Madras Coast Battery was reduced to 265 men and the unit was finally disembodied on 31st March 1946. The Madras Signals had on its rolls at the end of the year, 522 active and 41 reserve members.

3. The East Coast Battalion moved out from Vizagapatam in April to its new camp at Mindi where intensive training was carried out. The battalion was called upon to do various protective duties. Two mobile columns of the battalion were always in readiness for any emergency and its outstanding performance was the rounding up of Royal Indian Navy personnel during the Royal Indian Navy disturbances. Some of the other duties performed by the battalion were the operation and control of Malkapuram water-works pumping station, the management of mobile canteens and unit canteens within the harbour area, and assisting the Harbour Railways by doing work as loco drivers and firemen.

4. The Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles had its headquarters and two platoons at Madras and detachment at various places in the Province, and in Travancore State. It had 227 active and 94 reserve members on its rolls. Each detachment of the unit was equipped with armoured wheeled carriers fitted with wireless sets. Training was concentrated mainly on wireless communication. With the end of the war, there was no longer any need for the Railway Defence Units. The South Indian Railway Defence of India Unit was disbanded on 30th November 1945. The annual camp of exercise was held at Trichinopoly in February 1946 and was attended by 174 men. They were given training in "patrol train exercises," "wireless," etc. On the disbandment of the Defence of India Corps (Railways) with effect from 31st March 1946, the First and Second Battalions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles were reduced to their peace-time establishment. Twenty-three four-day periods of camp were held for these battalions from May 1945 to March 1946 and these camps have been proved to be very useful. The Nilgiris-Malabar Battalion provided escorts for Royal Air Force stores to various stations in India and also provided guards and sentries, besides lending the services of skilled technicians for general work in the station.

The Indian Territorial Force consists of the First and Second Battalions of the University Officers Training Corps. The actual strength of the First Battalion, U.O.T.C. was 21 officers and 847 other ranks. The annual camp was held at Arkonam and a special intensive Cadre Camp was held at Kiraipakkam for candidates taking the A and B Certificates. Out of 356 candidates appearing for the War Certificate Examinations, 298 passed. The Second Battalion U.O.T.C. was in the fourth year of its existence. The candidates for the War Certificate Examination from this battalion acquitted themselves very well. Cadre and annual camps were held as usual and were a great success.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards (1945–46)

There were 24 (24) district boards in the Province, and all of them were presided over by elected non-officials. Their sanctioned strength was 858 (858) but the actual strength on 31st March 1946 was 833 (829). Out of 14 (18) casual elections held during the year, 2 (1) were contested and only 15 (9) per cent of the electors went to the polls at these elections. There were 350 (324) meetings during the year; of these, 1 (3) was adjourned for want of quorum and 5 (4) for other reasons.

There were 374 (371) major panchayats and 6,757 (6,717) minor panchayats in existence at the end of the year.

Finance.—With effect from 1st July 1945, land cess was raised from 1½ annas to 2 annas per rupee on the annual rental value of occupied lands. The entire cess, other than education cess, collected in the district, was payable to the district board, except in panchayat villages, where one-fourth of the collections went to the panchayat funds. The aggregate balance of all the district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 98·79 (90·67) lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) including Government grants amounted to Rs. 691·70 (559·27) lakhs. Grants alone amounted to Rs. 53·06 (48·80) lakhs for communications, Rs. 120·36 (85·10) lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 6·25 (6·42) lakhs for education other than elementary education and Rs. 1·90 (1·83) lakhs for public health and medical relief, making a total of Rs. 181·57 (142·15) lakhs, The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 673·83 (551·14) lakhs. leaving a closing balance of Rs. 116·65 (98·79) lakhs.

Education.—The number of secondary and elementary schools maintained by district boards increased to 221 (216) and 14,769 (14,174) respectively, the number of elementary schools for boys being 12,602 (12,008) and those for girls, 2,167 (2,166). The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was 76,451 (67,710), and 1,316,118 (1,195,755), respectively. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 279·34 (219·60) lakhs, Government contributions amounted to Rs. 126·61 (91·52) lakhs. The receipts from educational tax, school fees and other items, including the contributions from the General Account, amounted to Rs. 137·26 (109·65) lakhs.

Medical relief and public health.—District boards maintained 1,236 (1,190) medical institutions in which 32,132 (33,472) inpatients and 13,713,644 (12,507,380) out-patients were treated, at a total cost of Rs. 30·01 (26·72) lakhs. The total expenditure under "Preventive Medicine", which includes minor water supply and drainage schemes, amounted to Rs. 17·01 (13·50) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year decreased to 9·05 (13·12) lakhs.

Communications.—About 32,907 miles of roads were maintained by district boards at a total cost of Rs. 161·73 (124·78) lakhs,

towards which Government contributed a sum of Rs. 44·75 (36·79) lakhs. The capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 26·88 (21·98) lakhs. The increase in total expenditure, however, was not sufficient to maintain the roads in as good a condition as they were a few years ago, owing to the much larger increase in the cost of labour, materials, etc. To make good the loss sustained on account of the abolition of tolls, Government sanctioned to district boards, an additional compensation of Rs. 14·16 (28·86) lakhs, out of which only Rs. 12·51 (22·36) lakhs were drawn and the balance credited to the Provincial Road Fund. Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs to district boards, as a grant in 1945–46, towards part of the total deficiency in the maximum toll conpensation payable to them from 1931–32 to 1940–41. The temporary increase of 50 per cent in the Government grants payable to local bodies for the maintenance of trunk and important marketing roads sanctioned in 1944–45 owing to the high cost of materials and labour, was continued in 1945–46.

Railways.—Railways owned by the district boards concerned were working in the three districts of Guntur, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Their earnings are shown below :—

	Mileage.	Gross earnings in lakhs of rupees.	Net earnings in lakhs of rupees.	Percentage of earnings to capital outlay.
Tenali-Repalle	21	3·97	1·39	11·9
Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur ..	38	5·69	3·06	11·2

District Municipalities (1945–46)

There were 82 (82) municipalities in the Province during the year. The municipal councils of Vizianagram and Tirupati which were superseded in the previous year, were reconstituted with nominated members. The sanctioned strength of all municipal councils was 1,830 (1,724), but their actual strength on 31st March 1946 was 1,765 (1,702). Out of 56 (56) elections held, during the year, 9 (15) were contested and 51 (55·8) per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. The total number of meetings convened during the year was 2,554 (2,517) ; of these, 258 (228) were adjourned for want of quorum and 53 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings varied from 29·5 per cent of the sanctioned strength in Saidapet to 73·7 per cent in Cannanore.

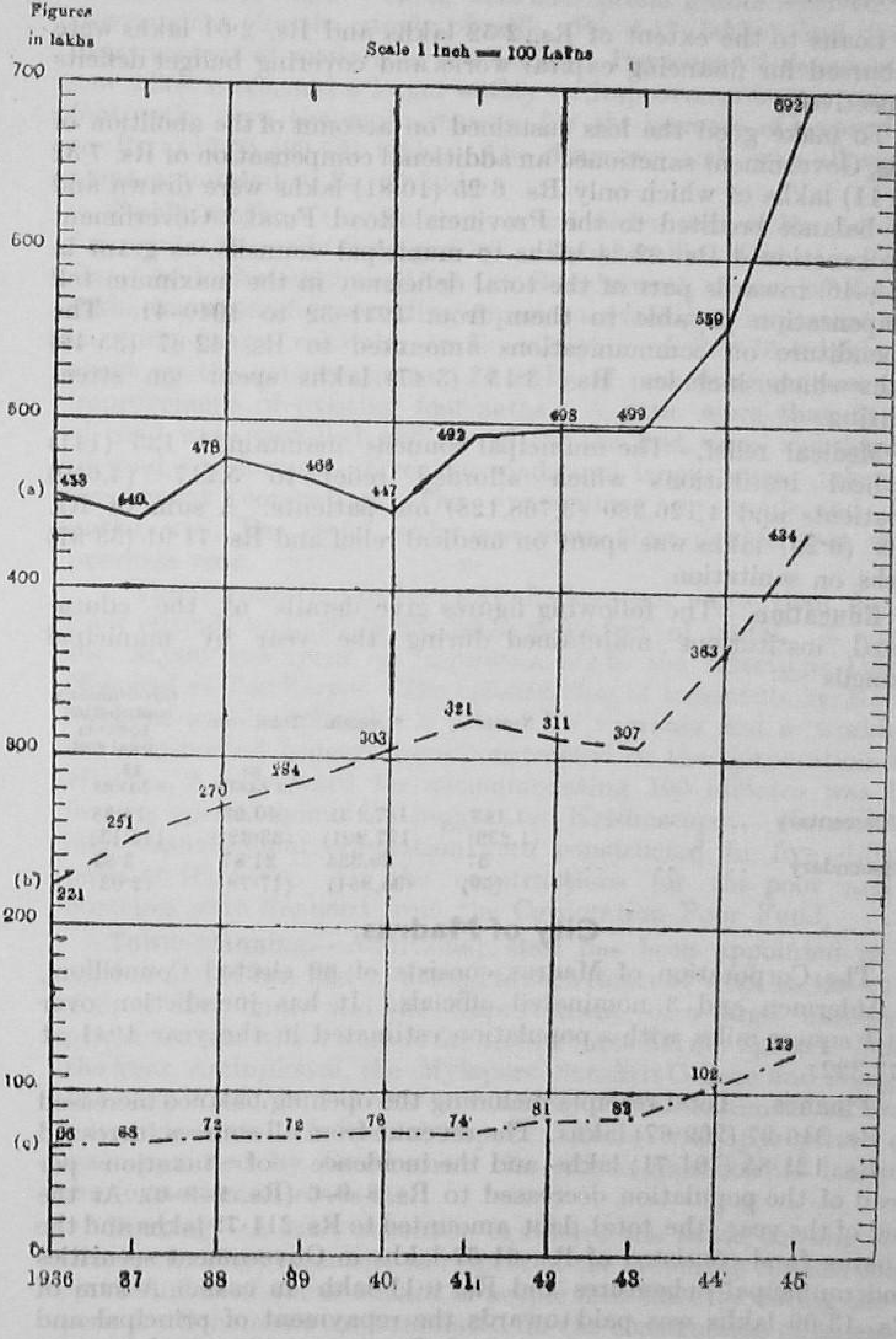
Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the councils was Rs. 103·33 (92·83) lakhs and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 433·64 (362·89) lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 158·65 (131·20) lakhs was derived from taxes, the incidence of taxation per head being Rs. 4–5–4 (3–9–4). The total expenditure incurred increased to Rs. 414·16 (352·43) lakhs leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 122·82 (103·29) lakhs. The grants given by Government were—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
For elementary education	14·56 (12·13)
For education other than elementary education ..	1·99 (1·99)

GRAPH C

RECEIPTS (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES) OF

(a) District Boards
(b) Municipalities
(c) The Madras Corporation



	RS. IN LAKHS.
For communications	3·65 (3·50)
For water supply and drainage schemes	2·94 (1·55)
For medical relief	0·24 (0·20)
Total grant for the maintenance of the several services.	20·89 (17·15)

Loans to the extent of Rs. 2·52 lakhs and Rs. 2·01 lakhs were disbursed for financing capital works and covering budget deficits respectively.

To make good the loss sustained on account of the abolition of tolls, Government sanctioned an additional compensation of Rs. 7·32 (14·11) lakhs of which only Rs. 6·25 (10·81) lakhs were drawn and the balance credited to the Provincial Road Fund. Government also sanctioned Rs. 22·34 lakhs to municipal councils, as grant in 1945–46, towards part of the total deficiency in the maximum toll compensation payable to them from 1931–32 to 1940–41. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 42·87 (35·49) lakhs which includes Rs. 3·15 (3·47) lakhs spent on street lighting.

Medical relief.—The municipal councils maintained 135 (141) medical institutions which afforded relief to 5,217 (4,610) inpatients and 4,126,380 (3,768,128) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 6·69 (6·25) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 71·91 (53·97) lakhs on sanitation.

Education.—The following figures give details of the educational institutions maintained during the year by municipal councils :—

	Number.	Strength.	Total cost.	Government's contribution towards total cost.
			RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Elementary	1,143 (1,239)	187,131 (177,201)	40.93 (33·62)	14·58 (12·13)
Secondary	57 (56)	39,334 (35,851)	21·87 (17·78)	2·53 (2·03)

City of Madras

The Corporation of Madras consists of 60 elected Councillors, 5 Aldermen and 3 nominated officials. It has jurisdiction over 29·4 square miles with a population estimated in the year 1941 at 777,322.

Finance.—Total receipts including the opening balance increased to Rs. 316·97 (269·67) lakhs. The revenue from all sources increased to Rs. 121·85 (101·71) lakhs and the incidence of taxation per head of the population decreased to Rs. 8–9–6 (Rs. 9–9–0). At the end of the year, the total debt amounted to Rs. 211·79 lakhs and the sinking fund consisted of Rs. 61·57 lakhs in Government securities and municipal debentures and Rs. 0·11 lakh in cash. A sum of Rs. 13·09 lakhs was paid towards the repayment of principal and interest on Government loans and Rs. 3·66 lakhs on debenture

loans. The total expenditure under all items rose to Rs. 216·60 (174·93) lakhs. The management charges amounted to Rs. 8·93 (7·75) lakhs of which Rs. 4·56 (4·05) lakhs was spent on the establishment for the purpose of assessment collection. The receipts under Revenue Account showed increases under Property and Entertainment taxes. There were also special grants received from Government, for the supply of milk (Rs. 4·17 lakhs) and for the improvement of roads (Rs. 2·5 lakhs). Payment of dearness and war allowances, and a larger outlay on improvements to roads and foot-paths were the main reasons for the increase of expenditure to Rs. 123·53 (99·75) lakhs. The dearness and war allowances alone amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs.

Public works.—Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2·5 lakhs for repairs to roads damaged by military traffic. Out of a loan of Rs. 7·30 lakhs sanctioned by the Government, a sum of Rs. 6·16 lakhs was spent for providing superior surfacing to important roads carrying heavy vehicular traffic. A sum of Rs. 10·4 lakhs was spent on the construction of 26 miles of new pavements and the improvement of existing foot-paths. A little more than 2 miles of road were metalled and tarred for the first time, and 14 miles of road, re-formed. Over 30 roads and lanes were taken up for cement concreting. The expenditure on roads and foot-paths, viz., Rs. 29·69 lakhs was more than double that of the previous year.

The Corporation quarries at Pallavaram more than doubled their output, to 13·97 (6·88) lakhs cubic feet of metal. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was spent on improvements to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet. The construction of tenements at Kodambakkam was completed. A school for vagrants and a workhouse for able-bodied beggars were constructed in the Corporation Poor House. A new ward for accommodating 100 inmates was built for the special home for beggars at Krishnampet. Homes for a large casual labour population were constructed in five different parts of the City. All the constructions for the poor and the homeless were financed from the Corporation Poor Fund.

Town-planning.—Additional staff has been appointed in this section and it has had to attend to such items of work as the extension of City limits and the improvement of a large number of private streets which were so far neither metalled nor lighted. During the year, Aminjikarai, the Mylapore Sanskrit College and Nungambakkam West No. I Areas were notified by Government as Town-Planning areas. A Special Deputy Collector with appropriate staff was appointed by Government for the acquisition of lands for the formation, of roads etc.

Housing.—A start was made to relieve the acute housing situation in the City, especially in respect of the labouring classes, caused by the influx of about 3 lakhs of people into the City during the war period. Schemes were formulated for the construction of tenements for 5,000 families but they have been held up because the Government of India were considering the question of effecting more

economy in the design of houses so that more houses could be built by reducing the cost per unit of a family dwelling. To deal with the problem of about 200 private streets which were far from satisfactory, the Corporation adopted a policy of providing amenities in these streets, after giving notice to the owners, and then recovering the expenditure from the owners, by declaring it as a charge on the properties.

Parks and gardens.—A very pleasing feature of the year was the demolition of slit trenches constructed inside parks and gardens, and the re-laying of lawns and borders in those areas. A number of open spaces and parks were levelled with the help of Bulldozers from the military. The Annual Flower Show held in the Peoples' Park was very successful.

Work was begun on the construction of the Sports Arena in the centre of the Peoples' Park. The levelling of the ground has been completed and the construction of the earthen gallery was in progress at the close of the year.

Water-supply.—Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 39·85 lakhs, for the construction of a second conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk, and agreed to pay half the cost of the scheme. The work has already started and is in good progress. Orders have been placed for a third electrical pumping unit required for the Kilpauk Pumping Station. A sum of nearly Rs. 14·6 (10·5) lakhs was realised as excess water charges during the year, owing to the increased consumption by the Port and Military Authorities.

Drainage.—Work has been resumed on the laying of sewers in the remaining portions of Thyagaroyanagar. A scheme, costing about Rs. 7 lakhs, for the disposal of the sewage of Thyagaroyanagar has been submitted to Government for sanction. In Adyar, a newly constructed pumping station has been given electric service connection, and the sewers in that area have begun to function. Sewer-laying in Perambur, Vyasarpadi and Mount Road was under progress. Strathienagar and Sundarapuram were also provided with drainage facilities.

Storm water drains have been constructed in the localities most affected by the floods of 1943, such as Tiruvottiyur High Road, Warren Road, etc., and a scheme costing Rs. 4·9 lakhs, for the storm water drainage at Thyagaroyanagar has already been started as a flood-relief measure, though the scheme itself is pending the orders of the Government.

Silt was cleared along a considerable length of the River Cooum. A dwarf wall was constructed along one side, and screw gear shutters were provided for the storm water inlets. To prevent fouling, 20 public conveniences were constructed along the bank. A sand pump was installed for removing sand at the mouth of the river.

A first-class underground public convenience was constructed at the Round Tana, Mount Road. Besides this, 38 public conveniences were put up in the City during the year and 16 more were under construction. One thousand four hundred and ninty-one (1,491) flush-out latrines, were constructed during the year.

Electric lighting.—One hundred and thirteen additional lights were installed in the City. To obtain greater efficiency steps were taken to introduce mercury discharge lamps at some of the important junctions of the City. No additional lighting or improvement works on a large scale could be undertaken owing to the Electricity Rationing Order.

Public health.—The birth-rate in the City increased to 36·63 (31·74) while the death-rate fell to 32·71 (36·19). The infantile mortality rate also fell to 213·82 (284·27) per thousand live births, the average rate for the quinquennium 1940–45 being 228·59. The maternity mortality rate also came down to 5·07 (6·83) per thousand live births. There was an outbreak of cholera during the first quarter, but this was well controlled. Thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-nine primary vaccinations and 371,150 re-vaccinations were done during the year.

Twenty thousand and eighty cases, of which 4,219 were new, were treated at the Corporation Tuberculosis Clinic at Pulianthope. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-one cases, of which 31,463 were new, were treated at the Venereal Clinic at the same place. In order to enable the female section of the population to make better use of it, a lady Health Visitor was appointed at this clinic. The skin and leprosy clinics at Vyasarpadi and Teynampet and Ice House Road, Triplicane, continued to be popular.

The Medical Inspection staff intended for examining school children was increased to 7 (4) Inspectors and 3 (2) Inspectresses. Most of the defects among the school children were due to vitamin deficiencies, malnutrition and infectious skin conditions. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid by the Corporation to the Womens' Christian College towards experiments for selecting the best nutritive diet for school children. Remarkable results were observed in 120 children who were fed with yeast. Free milk was given to 15,000 children and free mid-day meals to over 10,000 children in the Corporation schools.

The markets were inspected more frequently than before by an Assistant Health Officer and they were therefore better maintained. Additional bunks were constructed at the Fruit Market at a cost of Rs. 5,000. Separate rows for hawkers, and a vegetable gallery were constructed in Moore Market.

A home for vagrant children was built in the Poor House compound at a cost of Rs. 21,000 from the Corporation Poor Fund. At the Poor House, 329 persons were admitted, 243 were discharged and 44 died of old age.

With the aid of a loan of Rs. 83,000 sanctioned by Government, a Workhouse was constructed with separate accommodation for 100 men and 50 women. The special home for the diseased and infirm admitted 130 lepers, 58 crippled and 14 blind persons.

Milk was distributed free of cost, at five Child-Welfare Centres, to the poorer sections of the population. In May 1945, the distribution was 250 measures per day, in October it became 1,500 measures per day and in March 1946 it was increased to 3,000 measures per day. On an average, 640 expectant mothers, 530 nursing mothers, 6,554 infants and 2,936 toddlers were given milk

free every day. Out of the milk released by the military for civilian consumption, Government supplied, free of cost, 1,800 measures per day for distribution to Corporation school children.

Out of 2,633 (2,054) samples analysed in the Corporation Food Analysis Laboratory, 36·3 (20·7) per cent were found to be adulterated. Most of the samples were of milk, the others being of butter, ghee, etc. Out of the 648 prosecutions launched against vendors, 569 (254) ended in conviction, the total amount of fines imposed being Rs. 32,289 (14,981).

The cleaning of 155 ponds and 4 private tanks was undertaken by the department. A special staff inspected the 17,123 wells in the City once every two months, and arranged for the introduction of larvicidal fish into them. A number of low lands were reclaimed during the year, and mosquito control measures were carried out, once a week, in all covered and open drains, ditch drains, stagnant pits, etc.

The total number of Child-Welfare Centres was increased to 20 by the construction of three new Centres in Adyar, Periyamet and the Trevelyan Basin Division. Maternity wards were also provided at the two last-named Centres and the Triplicane Centre.

Town-Planning

During the year, the Town-Planning Act was extended to three panchayats bringing the total number of places under the operation of the Act to 166, consisting of 83 municipalities (including the Madras Corporation) and 83 panchayats. Proposals were also under consideration for extending the Act to twelve other panchayats. Out of the ten municipal councils included in the programme for the submission of a general town-planning scheme for the whole town area, however, only three municipalities appointed a portion of the sanctioned staff. By the end of the year, 72 municipal councils and 30 panchayats had taken up the preparation of town-planning schemes and there were 397 such schemes in operation. There were 267 schemes at various stages of preparation, 228 being in municipal areas and 39 in panchayat areas. Of these, 52 had become barred by limitation for failure to publish the draft schemes within the maximum period of two years specified under section 11 of the Act and fresh action had to be taken with regard to them, 152 were pending for more than five years and 63 for less than five years. During the year, two schemes were sanctioned by Government bringing the total number sanctioned so far to 105. The total extent of land under town-planning schemes so far sanctioned and under preparation was about 100 square miles which is less than 1/1000th of the whole area of the Province, while about 18·2 square miles were covered by the sanctioned schemes of which the total cost was estimated at Rs. 62·7 lakhs. During the year, loans to the extent of Rs. 1·29 lakhs were sanctioned for two schemes. Government appointed arbitrators for six sanctioned schemes for the determination of properties liable for betterment contribution, definition of lands or sites reserved for streets and other public purposes, etc.

Arbitration work in respect of 48 schemes was completed during the year. The acquisition of lands required for town-planning was completed in the case of ten schemes. The department dealt with a number of cases of lay-outs for development of land in the town-planning areas and gave lay-outs for about 30 cases. Variations in the case of seven schemes were sanctioned by Government. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards fixed the cadres, scales of pay, etc., for the permanent town-planning staff in all municipalities, but the staff was appointed only in 45 out of the 82 municipalities (excluding the Madras Corporation). The Mardas Corporation set up a separate town-planning staff under a Special Assistant Engineer. The Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1945, was brought into force on 1st March 1946.

The provisions of Chapters IX and X and other relevant sections of the District Municipalities Act were extended to five panchayats. Lay-outs were furnished by the department for 18 areas in municipalities and opinions were also offered in many other cases. During the year, nine lay-outs for housing poor class people in rural areas were furnished to the Revenue Department and six lay-outs for housing labourers were furnished to District Labour Officers. The Rajahmundry Municipal Council completed during the year, the clearance of the Churchpeta area, a very congested and insanitary spot, and re-laid the area for housing the poor people who were occupying it. Certain type designs for houses in connection with housing schemes for demobilized personnel were furnished by the department. A detailed lay-out for the colonization of Government employees in the Araku Valley and for the eventual development of the locality into a model town was approved by Government. A comprehensive housing scheme was prepared at the request of the Superintendent, Government Press, for the press employees in the Tondiarpet area. A Committee was constituted to select sites and settle designs for Government servants and industrial labourers. The department furnished suitable lay-out plans for bus and cart-stands in five municipalities. Proposals were considered for by-pass roads in respect of the three municipalities of Bellary, Dharmapuri and Ootacamund. The department studied the best methods of dealing with canal margins and submitted proposals, now under consideration. Advice was given to five municipalities in the matter of laying out parks and gardens. A model plan for a farm settlement, making provision for the settlement of 250 men with a holding of 1½ acres each, and a comprehensive plan for a model village or township for an optimum population of 2,500 were also prepared. The department prepared 20 lay-out plans for housing war service personnel.

During the year five municipalities and thirteen panchayats submitted proposals for the fixing of industrial areas within their jurisdiction. All local bodies were required to demarcate cottage industry areas for the location of electrical machinery not exceeding

5 h.p. The time for the notification of residential areas was extended to 31st March 1947. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 39,787 (34,383).

Hindu Religious Endowments

(*Year ending 30th June* 1946)

Some of the more important alterations in the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, made by the Madras Act X of 1946, were the inclusion of endowments in Madras City within the scope of the main Act, the removal of the distinction between "excepted" and "non-excepted" temples, the extension of the definition of religious endowments so as to include defunct temples, the statement that inams granted for the support or maintenance of a mutt or temple came within the scope of section 44 (B) of the Act, and the establishment of an Audit Fund by levying contributions not exceeding 1½ per cent of the income, from institutions getting annual incomes of not less than Rs. 1,000.

The territorial jurisdictions of the President and the Commissioners were altered with effect from 24th November 1945 and again with effect from 15th January 1946, and 5th April 1946 and finally on 28th May 1946. Under the amended Act, the President assigned to himself the powers and duties vested in the Board in respect of all endowments in the City of Madras and in respect of all institutions getting an annual income not less than Rs. 50,000 and also the powers and duties of the Board relating to the Grow More Food Campaign and the investment of trust funds in Defence Loans and National Savings Certificates. The institutions in Madras City and Chingleput district were ordered to be placed under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioners continued to be of great assistance especially with regard to the collection of contributions due to the Board.

The Board held 13 (28) meetings and attended to 350 (325) items of business out of 371 (350) on the agenda. There were 1,799 (1,322) sittings of the Committees of Commissioners for the disposal of enquiries. Enquiries were also made in 1,263 (1,339) cases by individual members of the Board both in Madras and in the mufassal. The Board exercised its powers of revision of the orders of Assistant Commissioners in seven cases.

The number of major institutions coming under the Act was 12,300 (12,173) consisting of 11,753 (11,634) temples, 382 (377) kattalais and 165 (162) mutts. Exemptions were granted to institutions, as in the previous fasli, but were partially cancelled in two cases and completely cancelled in two others. Registers of properties were received and accepted from 313 (137) institutions while budgets were sanctioned by the Board in respect of 36 (25) mutts and 1,099 (963) temples. The Board appointed trustees for 242 institutions and interim trustees for 14 others. Special arrangements were made to supervise the hundi collections and to safeguard the incomes of twelve institutions. Special staffs were deputed to supervise the collections during the Mahasivarathri festival at Kottappakonda, Guntur district, Adi Krithigai festiva

at Tiruttani, Chittoor district and the Ugadi festival at Srisailam, Kurnool district, as a result of which there was an increase in the income. The Board sanctioned the diversion of surplus funds in ten cases, of which five were for educational or charitable purposes. Schemes of administration were settled for 67 (64) institutions and thirty schemes, previously settled, were modified during the fasli.

The Board disposed of 116 (154) disputes under section 84 (1) of the Act, as a result of which twenty-three institutions were declared to be excepted, thirty-eight to be non-excepted, six declared as public temples and two as mutts.

Audit.—The Board received 1,357 audit reports during the fasli though the number of institutions whose accounts were ordered to be audited was 3,707. In addition to these, however, 478 audit reports relating to fasli 1353 and 243 reports relating to fasli 1352 were also received. The scheme of concurrent audit of the accounts of institutions getting annual incomes of more than Rs. 50,000, was continued and twenty five such institutions were under concurrent audit. The rate for the levy of audit cost under the new Act was fixed at 1½ per cent per annum. Towards the creation of this audit fund, the Board issued 3,940 demands for a sum of Rs. 3·15 lakhs, of which Rs. 0·22 lakh was collected during the fasli. As a preliminary measure to the introduction of the new system of audit, a special officer was appointed to acquaint himself with the various forms of accounts maintained in the several institutions and to draw up a standard form to be adopted by all institutions. He submitted his report and it was under consideration.

Finance.—The number of major institutions assessable to contribution was 12,300 (12,173) and assessment was made in respect of 11,867 cases. The total demand, including current and arrear, was Rs. 12·53 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 8·36 lakhs was collected during the fasli. After making allowance for demands written off, modified or cancelled, the balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 3·89 lakhs. Requisitions had to be issued to Collectors in 4,264 cases. The total income of the Board from all sources was Rs. 8·69 (7·76) lakhs, and the expenditure, exclusive of law charges and recoverable advances, was Rs. 5·28 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3·30 lakhs was invested out of the surplus funds of the Board.

General.—The Board continued its drive to assist the Grow More Food Campaign, as a result of which 1,476 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation, 545 acres of dry land converted into wet land and 1,439 acres of single crop of wet lands brought under double crop. The Board also embarked on a campaign of "Save More Food" and issued instructions to trustees to submit lists of their requirements of foodgrains and to limit consumption to the barest minimum possible. One of the Commissioners, after consultation with the Director of Food, drew up a set of rules for rations for religious institutions and these rules were later incorporated in the Rationing Rules issued by Government.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics

The estimated population of the Province for the mid-year 1945 was 51·34 millions calculated according to the arithmetical progression method from the 1941 Census figure of 49·34 millions. Registration of births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Province, except in some backward tracts and portions of the Agencies. The provisions of the Act were not, however, strictly enforced in the rural areas, owing to the fact that village headmen, who are generally the Registrars of births and deaths, had to concentrate their attention on various war duties. Twenty-five thousand and fifty-four (25,742) unregistered births, and 12,634 (15,315) unregistered deaths were detected during the year. The birth-rate increased very slightly to 29·45 (29·39) and the death-rate decreased appreciably to 22·27 (25·40). The infantile mortality rate showed a decrease to 169·4 (192·4). The following table gives the number of births and the birth-rates for the whole province, and a comparison between urban and rural areas. It shows that there has been a slight increase in the birth-rate in all areas.

	Number of births.	Rate per thousand.
In urban areas ..	253,462 (249,696)	30·64 (30·53)
In rural areas ..	1,258,416 (1,244,438)	29·22 (29·18)
Total ..	1,511,878 (1,494,134)	29·45 (29·39)

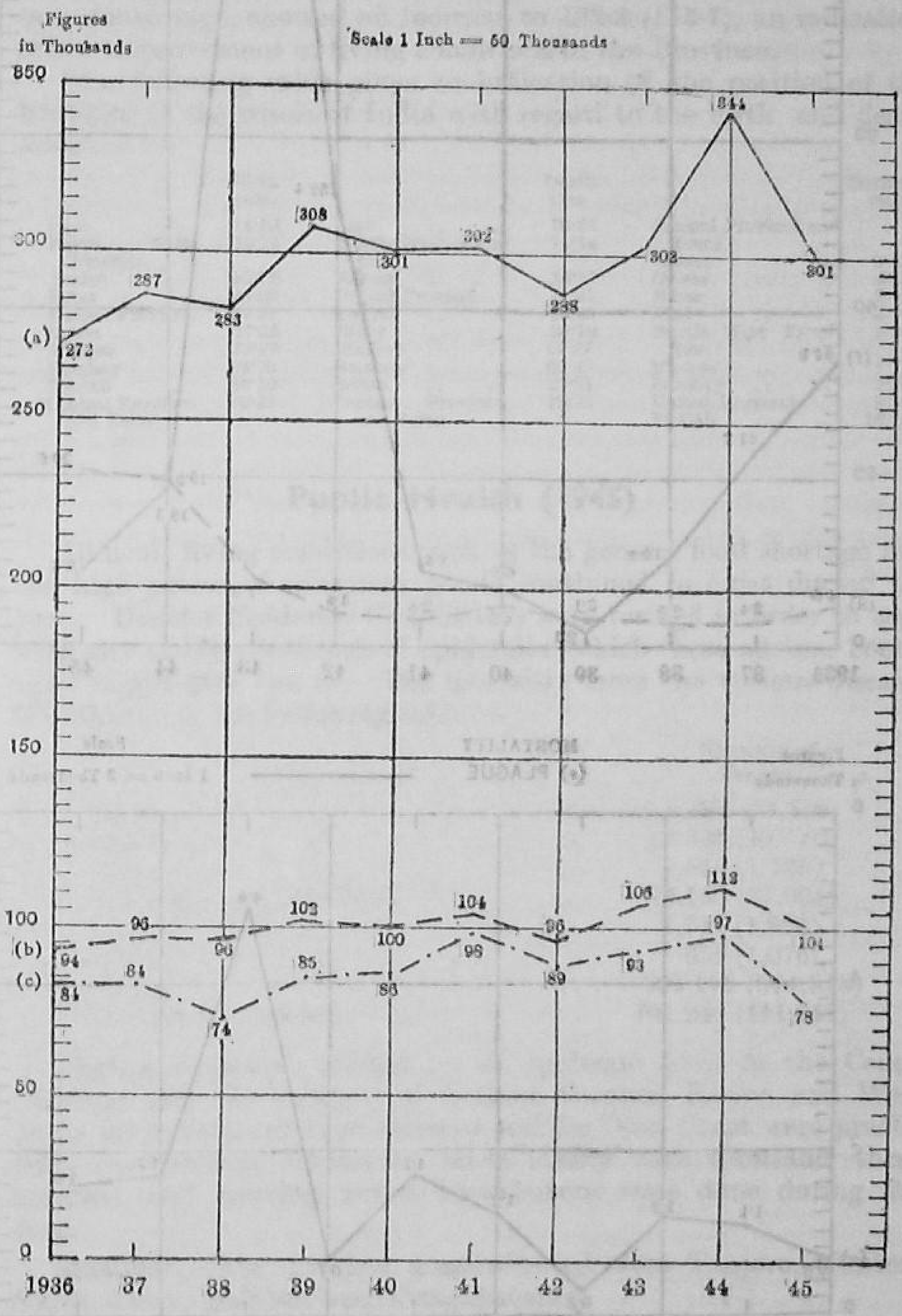
As in the past several years, the proportion of male births to female births was 105 to 100. The birth-rate, which had been decreasing since 1942, increased slightly from 29·39 to 29·45. The birth-rates among the communities were, Hindus, 29·61 (29·47), Muslims 30·05 (28·21) and Christians 28·10 (29·08). Tanjore was the only district where the birth-rate was below the death-rate. The excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate ranged from 2·50 in Chingleput district to 14·48 in Malabar district. For the whole Province, the rate of still births was 11·27 per thousand births, whereas in the municipal areas it was 42·29. The low rate for the Province must be due to defective registration.

Deaths.—The death-rate has shown a greater decrease in urban areas than in rural areas, as will be seen below :—

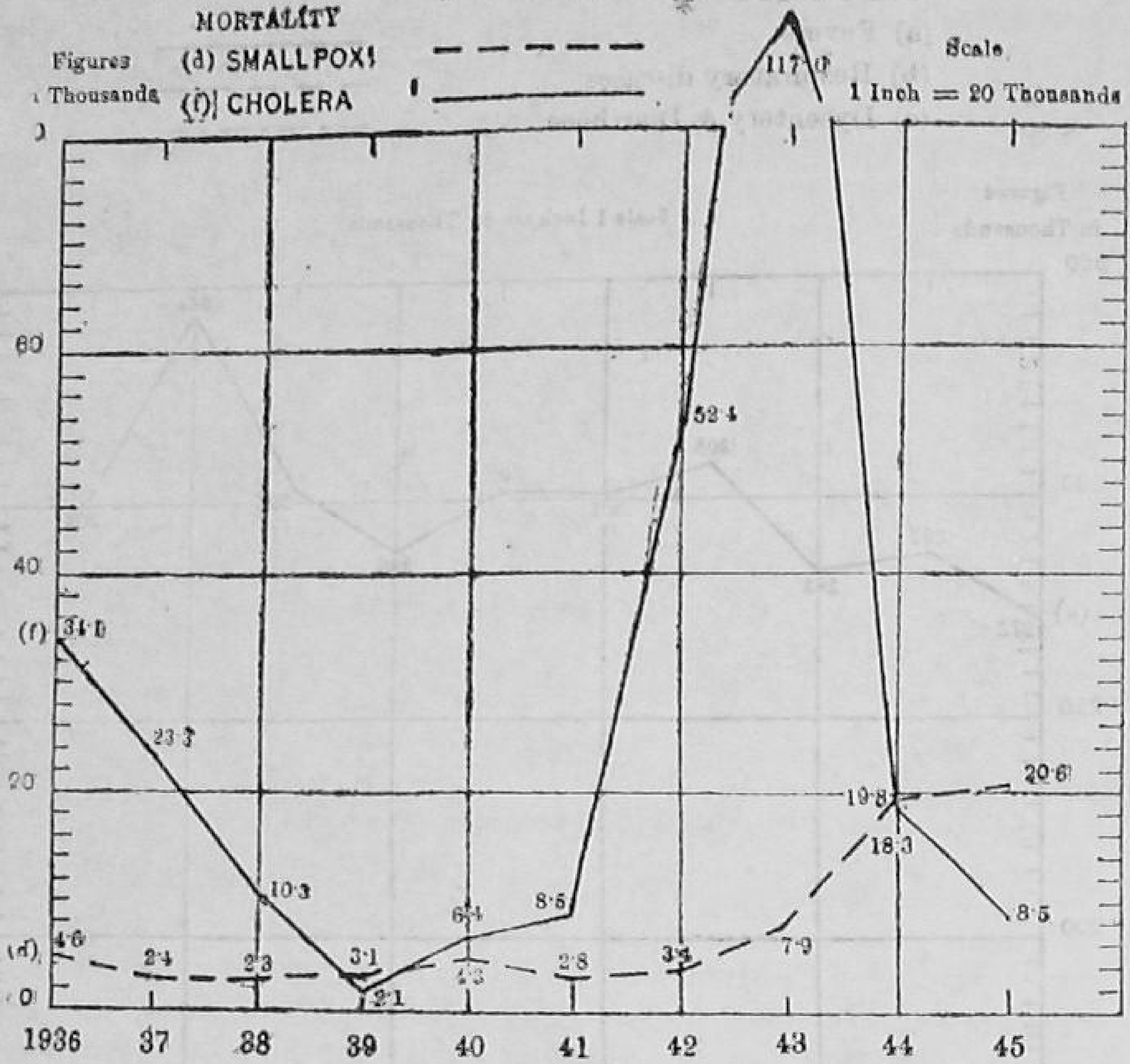
	Number of deaths.	Rate per thousand.
In urban areas	198,423	23·99 (27·47)
In rural areas	944,978	21·94 (25·00)
Total ..	1,143,401	22·27 (25·40)

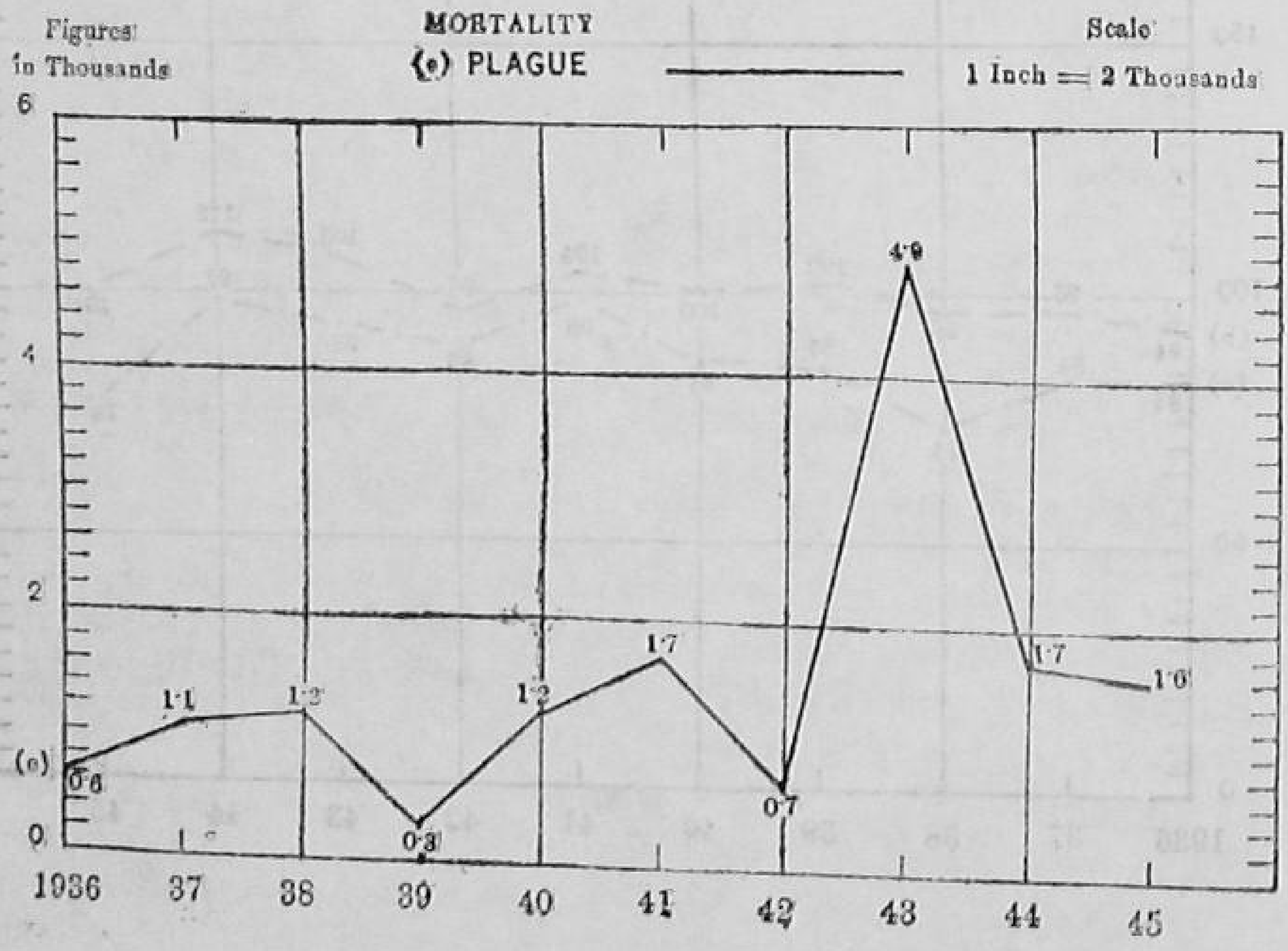
GRAPH B

MORTALITY
(a) Fevers
(b) Respiratory diseases
(c) Dysentery & Diarrhoea



GRAPH BB


MORTALITY
(d) SMALLPOX
(f) CHOLERA
Figures in Thousands
Scale
1 Inch = 20 Thousands
60
40
20
0
(f)
(d)
31·0
23·3
10·3
3·1
6·4
8·5
52·4
117·0
19·8
18·3
8·5
4·6
2·4
2·3
2·1
2·8
3·3
7·9
20·6
1936
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45


Figures in Thousands
MORTALITY
(e) PLAGUE
Scale
1 Inch = 2 Thousands
6
4
2
0
(e)
0·6
1·1
1·2
0·3
1·2
1·7
0·7
4·9
1·7
1·6
1936
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

Among the communities, the death rates were, Hindus 22·96 (26·09), Muslims 18·92 (22·45) and Christians 16·78 (20·11). The infantile mortality rate decreased appreciably to 169·4 (192·4) per thousand live births, and maternal mortality decreased slightly to 9·29 (9·98) per thousand births.

The vital index, which is the ratio of births to deaths expressed as a percentage, showed an increase to 132·3 (115·7), an indication of the improvement in living conditions in the Province.

The following table gives an indication of the position of the Province in the whole of India with regard to the birth and death rates :—

	Birth rate.		Death rate.		Survival rate.
Sind	14·33	Sind	10·23	Central Province and Berar.	..
North West Frontier.	16·74	North West Frontier.	11·14	Assam	0·39
Assam ..	16·76	Assam	16·37	Or.ssa	0·51
Bihar	23·00	United Province ..	18·95	Bihar	2·00
United Province.	27·31	Punjab	19·40	Sind	4·10
Orissa	27·35	Bihar	20·70	North West Frontier.	5·60
Madras ..	*29·45*	*Madras*	*22·27*	*Madras*	*7·18*
Bombay ..	33·70	Bombay	26·40	Bombay	7·30
Punjab ..	36·10	Orissa	27·81	United Province ..	8·36
Central Province and Berar.	39·33	Central Province and Berar.	39·33	Punjab	16·70

Public Health (1945)

Difficult living conditions such as the general food shortage and the high prices of consumer goods continued to exist during the year. District Epidemic Committees were formed in order to cope with any sudden outbreak of epidemics, which these adverse conditions might give rise to. The mortality from the various diseases is indicated in the following table :—

	Number of deaths.
Cholera	8,494 (18,318)
Smallpox	26,636 (19,776)
Plague	1,644 (1,738)
Dysentery and diarrhoea	78,160 (97,004)
Typhoid	1,747 (1,868)
Rabies	631 (1,076)
Fevers	301,178 (344,318)
Respiratory diseases	101,240 (111,842)

Cholera.—Cholera existed in an epidemic form in the Ceded Districts and the districts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari but the southern districts and the West Coast were practically free from it. Nineteen lakhs ninety nine thousand three hundred and seventy seven inoculations were done during the year.

Smallpox.—The districts most affected were Tanjore, Guntur, South Arcot, Malabar and Vizagapatam.

Plague.—The usual preventive measures of anti-plague inoculations, of which 614,850 were done during the year and cyanogas

fumigation were carried out. A special scheme for the investigation and control of plague in the Nilgiris has been sanctioned and the Research Unit in Hosur in Salem district has been merged with this.

Fevers.—The percentage of mortality to total deaths was 26·34 (26·70), the highest death rates being in the districts of Kurnool 12·55, Vizagapatam 9·94, East Godavari 8·38, Cuddapah 8·28 and West Godavari 7·70.

Other causes of death.—The mortality under this general head amounted to 54·04 (52·91) per cent of the total deaths registered.

Venereal diseases.—During the year, 11,754 new cases (8,898 males and 2,856 females) were treated in the venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras. A social worker has been appointed to meet the persons affected, to persuade them to undergo examination and treatment, and to persuade defaulting patients to continue their treatment.

Leprosy.—The Madras Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is in charge of leprosy work in the Province. Special research on this disease was carried out at the Headquarters Hospital at Vellore, and the Silver Jubilee Leprosy Clinic at Saidapet. A Rural Scheme for leprosy control is under operation in the Polambakkam area in Chingleput district.

Research.—Rodents and the fleas prevalent in the area, their role in plague transmission, and the effect of periodical and anticipatory cyanogas fumigation on plague control, were the main subjects for investigation at the Plague Research Station in Hosur. Special measures for the control of Guinea-worm were in operation in the districts of West Godavari, Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore and Cuddapah. Stocking wells with Cyclopoecidal fish is the biological method adopted for the control of Guinea-worm. A study of latent stages of cyclops in tank beds, was also undertaken in furtherance of this method.

Malaria.—Malaria is one of the major public health problems of the Province. A Bureau for dealing with malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases has therefore been set up. It consists of an Assistant Director of Public Health, a Malaria Engineer, a Senior Entomologist, a Laboratory Assistant and two Field Assistants at Madras and four regional Malarialogists with proper staff at the four centres, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Pattukkottai and Coimbatore. A central laboratory, intended also as a training centre in Malarialogy for health officers and others has also been established.

Pyrethrum which has been one of the major weapons against Malaria, was not available due to war conditions. Some quantities of D.T.T. were distributed to the Malarialogists for field trials and the results have been successful so far. Another new product, called Gammexane, is also being studied. Quinine, to the extent of 257,060 tablets, and quinine products to the extent of 3,350 lbs.

were distributed free. The scheme of such free distribution was extended to certain additional areas in Madura and Coimbatore and additional agents were appointed for distribution. About 39 Sanitary Inspectors were given training in anti-malarial work. Malarial control was undertaken in that part of Wynad intended for the resettlement of about 3,000 families of ex-servicemen. A First Class Health Officer with adequate staff was sanctioned for control operations in the villages of the Tungabhadra Project area. Anti-malarial work at Krishnadevipeta, the Araku Valley, Chintapalle and Polavaram, etc., was continued during the year, as also the revised "A—Sundaicus" Scheme in Vizagapatam district and the schemes in Pattukkottai, Ennore, Morappur, Ootangarai, Cuddapah, etc. The construction of a fish hatchery at Ennore has been almost completed.

Vaccinations.—Of the 11·97 (8·03) million vaccinations done during the year, 1·58 million were primary and secondary vaccinations and 10·39 million were revaccinations. The following table gives the relevant figures, relating to vaccinations in the municipal and rural areas :—

	Primary and secondary vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Proportion of the population vaccinated.	Ratio of successful vaccinations.
	In millions.	In millions.	Per thousand.	Per thousand.
Rural areas ..	1·393	7·923	199·8 (122·7)	29·9
Municipal areas ..	0·184	2·429	549·2 (322·5)	101·3

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in an epidemic form in the Province, temporary vaccinators were appointed and vaccination was conducted on a large scale. 23·2 per cent of the total population of the Province were vaccinated. The total number of vaccinations for 1945 showed an increase of more than 35 per cent over those for 1944 and more than 100 per cent over those for 1941.

Fairs and festivals.—The two great bathing festivals of Mahamakham at Kumbakonam, and Kistna Pushkaram along the river Kistna which occur once in 12 years, took place in February and July respectively. The former was confined to Kumbakonam Municipality, while the latter, a river festival, had several centres in Kistna and Guntur districts, on both sides of the river Kistna, though the main centre was at Bezwada. About 7 lakhs of pilgrims attended at Kumbakonam and 5 lakhs at Bezwada, in spite of the restrictions on travelling. The Assistant Director of Public Health (Epidemics, Fairs and Festivals) was in immediate charge at both these places and, owing to the elaborate precautions taken, these festivals passed off without any epidemic outbreaks.

Rural sanitation.—In Salem district where the Rural Sanitation Unit is working, considerable progress was made in the provision of sanitary conveniences.

Poonamalle Health Unit.—The Poonamalle Health Unit was re-organized during the year, with the intention of making it an

efficient field training centre in public health, and also as an experimental station to try out post-war reconstruction schemes for the expansion of public health services and for the improvement of conservancy and sanitation in rural areas. The area of the Health Unit was increased to include a population of 60,000, with four centres at Poonamallee, Tirumuzhi, Mangadu and Kunnathur, with a staff of one Health Inspector, one Health Visitor and two midwives at each centre, the entire Unit being in charge of a Second Class Health Officer assisted by a Woman Medical Officer and an Assistant Engineer.

Propaganda.—About 83,000 leaflets and 2,000 posters were issued to the Public Health staff, Local Bodies, etc., for propaganda purposes. Several lectures were given with magic lantern slides. Cinema shows, health dramas and exhibitions were also included in the programme. Weekly talks on public health subjects were given on the All-India Radio (87 from Madras and 52 from Trichinopoly). The Health and Baby Week was observed in 92 centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Eight new centres were opened in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, West Godavari and South Kanara districts and Proddatur Municipality, bringing the total number of centres to 267. Four posts of Women Medical Officers were sanctioned during the year by the Palacole, Tadpatri, Karur and Cannanore Municipalities. Nineteen posts of Women Medical Officers were vacant for want of suitable candidates. The Women Medical Officers in charge of these centres conducted 8,565 ante-natal, post-natal and infant clinics, paid 63,905 home visits, delivered 1,188 health talks to an aggregate audience of 102,255 and held 4,583 mothers' classes for a total of 93,491 persons. Five new posts of Health Visitor were sanctioned by Tinnevelly, Kistna and West Godavari District Boards and Nandyal and Calicut Municipalities. Twenty-five candidates were admitted to the Government Training School for Health Visitors at Madras, one of them being from Cochin State. Eight posts of Health Visitors remained vacant for want of qualified candidates. Health Visitors paid 285,487 home visits. An amount of Rs. 4·84 lakhs was spent by Local Bodies (excluding the Madras Corporation) on Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes as compared with Rs. 16,681 in 1931. Milk was distributed to infants and mothers by the Madras Corporation through the agency of Maternity and Child Welfare centres, the cost of the milk being met from Provincial funds.

Water Supply and Drainage

Water Supply Schemes were in operation in 48 municipal areas. Sixteen schemes were under execution during the year. Plans and estimates have been prepared for six other schemes and reports on two others are under consideration. Investigation of three schemes was undertaken during the year. In the rural areas,

water-supply schemes were functioning in twelve panchayats and were under execution in three others. Five schemes were under investigation. Panchayats with a population of over 5,000 and below 10,000 were included in the Rural Water Supply Scheme. Out of the 90 borings made for drinking water by the Industries and Commerce Department, 72 yielded potable water. Only three municipalities had complete drainage schemes. Four others had partial systems, and schemes were under execution in seven others, while schemes were under preparation for six municipalities. Investigations for the disposal of storm water for the water-logged areas in West Mambalam, Kodambakkam, etc., were completed and the report is under consideration.

Industrial Hygiene

Twenty-one industrial concerns have either provided or extended the existing housing accommodation for their workers. This accommodation was given rent free or at nominal rent. Other amenities, such as provision of medical aid and creches, opening of food canteens, installation of radios, etc., were provided in 63 factories. Only 25 municipalities and 50 panchayats have so far notified their residential areas. Shifting of objectionable factories to industrial areas could not be enforced in all cases on account of the difficulties caused by the high cost of materials and shortage of labour. Sanitary conditions were improved to some extent in the mica mines in Nellore district.

Food and Nutrition

Diet surveys were conducted among 189 families of the low income groups in urban, semi-urban and rural areas in Madras City, Bellary, Kurnool and Chingleput districts. It was found that the diet was defective more in quality than in quantity. The intake of animal and vegetable fat was found to be below requirements. Data of height, weight and age of children in South India were recorded for the first time in 1938 by the examination of 6,000 children at the Park-fair exhibition in Madras City. Taking these as standards, biometric studies during the previous year showed that there was no deterioration. The Groups examined in Bellary and Kurnool districts were found to be below the Madras standard.

Compost Manufacture

The preparation of cheap compost from town wastes, in aid of the Grow More Food Campaign, was continued on an intensive scale. About 15·5 lakhs cubic feet of compost was sold, out of a total quantity of 32·2 lakhs cubic feet manufactured in 23 towns, where specially trained Sanitary Inspectors were working. Besides this, compost was manufactured in 50 centres, but the sale was not encouraging.

Miscellaneous

The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to 24 more panchayats bringing the total number of local bodies, enforcing the Act, to 224. The Government Analyst dealt with 17,087 samples and found 7,979 to be adulterated. The adulteration of milk continued to be high, viz., 64·4 per cent. Shortage of rice in the Province was made up by imports of other types of grains with which most of the people were unfamiliar. The laboratory engaged itself in studying palatable preparations from these different types of grain.

Medical Relief

Hospitals and Dispensaries (1945)

The number of medical institutions working at the end of the year 1945 was as follows :—

State—Public	188	(183)
State—Special	38	(26)
Local Board and Municipal Institutions	464	(470)
Private Aided Institutions ..	60	(67)
Private Non-Aided Institutions ..	82	(79)
Railway Institutions	53	(53)
Subsidized Rural Dispensaries ..	297	(321)
	1,182	(1,199)

The Local Fund Medical institutions at Madakasira, Arkonam, Bhadrachalam, Atmakur and Rasipuram were taken over by the Government with effect from 1st May 1945, and the Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, was taken over by Government from the Madras Corporation with effect from 13th November 1945. Government sanctioned the construction of modern nurses' quarters at a cost of Rs. 17·25 lakhs for the General Hospital, Madras, and Rs. 11·65 lakhs for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, the construction of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology blocks in the Stanley Medical College, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 9·5 lakhs and of the Central Preliminary Training School for pupil nurses at Madras at a cost of Rs. 3·6 lakhs.

Of the total number of institutions, 909 (923) were in rural areas and 273 (276) in urban areas. The total number of in and out-patients treated was 17·95 (19·06) millions. The result of the in-patient treatment was as below :—

Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Death rate.
423,724 (410,751)	2,89,242 (2,78,648)	70,641 (71,362)	31,103 (31,380)	19,196 (20,907)	4·53 (5·08)

The following diseases accounted for the largest number of patients treated :—

	Millions.	
Malaria	1·52	(1·80)
Scabies	1·59	(1·83)
Ulcerative inflammation	1·30	(1·52)
Diseases of the ear	1·12	(1·14)
Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis ..	1·34	(1·40)

The accommodation provided for in-patients was 14,327

The total number of operations rose to 601,783 (588,063), the number of deaths being 1,748 (1,898) which works out to a percentage, when compared to the total operations performed, of 0·30 (0·33).

Of the 118,895 (122,400) labour cases conducted, 101,058 (105,427) were normal.

Statistics for the various diseases are as follows :—

	Number of patients.	Deaths.
Malaria	1,524,006 (1,800,963)	479 (790)
Enteric fever	30,888 (24,986)	859 (918)
Dysentery	365,267 (385,283)	576 (890)
Tuberculosis	86,407 (79,619)	1,397 (1,431)

In the Venereal Department of the General Hospital, Madras, 11,754 (12,317) new cases [consisting of 8,898 (9,902) males and 2,858 (2,415) females] were examined and treated. Three male doctors and one lady doctor were trained in the department. A male social worker has been looking after the propaganda side of the disease, by meeting as many of the married patients as possible and persuading them to undergo treatment, and also by persuading the defaulting patients to continue treatment.

Barnard Institute of Radiology, General Hospital, Madras

One more ultra short wave apparatus, two inducto therm apparatus and one pantostat have been added to the Physio-Therapeutic Department. Additional equipment has been provided for improved examination during and after treatment particularly of laryngeal carcinomas. Installation of X-Ray equipment at Chittoor, Stanley Hospital, and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram, was completed during the year.

All the different departments were busy throughout the year. A total of 36,345 radiographic examinations were conducted and 71,664 therapeutic treatments given. The total collections were Rs. 34,062.

Leprosy campaign.—An office for directing the Leprosy Campaign was started at Vellore, with Dr. R. G. Cochrane as

Honorary Director. The purpose of this organization is to advise Government on leprosy policy, such as the supervision of clinics, the teaching of post-graduates and under-graduates, research, propaganda, etc. The three methods of leprosy relief adopted are—

(*a*) The isolation of infectious patients in 10 to 15 institutions in the Province, by means of which at least half a million potential contacts are kept away from their families and friends;

(*b*) Making infective cases non-infective by scientific treatment;

(*c*) Preventive propaganda by means of lectures, private conversations, pamphlets, etc., for teaching the patients and the public the facts about the disease.

Finance.—For the year 1945-46 the receipts of the Medical Department increased to Rs. 18·01 (15·18) lakhs but expenditure rose to Rs. 176·46 (149·07) lakhs.

Mental Hospitals

The following are the relevant statistics for the three Mental Hospitals in the Province :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	2,008 (1,917)	727 (722)	2,735 (2,639)
Daily average	1,414·06 (1,375·11)	517·09 (529·66)	1,931·95 (1,904·77)

Of the total number of patients, 203 were cured, 202 improved, 37 did not improve, 96 were discharged otherwise and 189 died. The chief causes of insanity were domestic worry, previous attacks, strain, stress of military life, bodily illness and hereditary predisposition. Ediswan electric shock apparatus has been in use throughout the year and has proved useful in cases of schizophrenia and Involutional melancholia. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 84,506 (85,811) whereas the expenditure rose to Rs. 11·22 (9·88) lakhs.

Medical Education

The admission of students into the three Medical Colleges in the Madras Presidency for the M.B.B.S. Courses was made on a communal and linguistic basis. The total number of admissions was 252 (242).

The following is a comparative statement for the three Medical Colleges :—

	Admissions.		Percentage of passes for the University Examinations.	Percentage of passes for the final M.B.B.S.	Net cost to Government. Rs. in lakhs.
	Men.	Women.			
Madras Medical College ..	99	26	50·4 (52·4)	48·5 (53·5)	..
Stanley Medical College ..	57	15	66·9 (64·2)	69·0	1·73 (1·61)
Andhra Medical College ..	55 in all		61·0 (64·0)	47·0 (55·0)	3·31 (3·07)

Government considered that it was no longer necessary to have the concession of free tuition for attracting women to the medical profession. It was therefore ordered that women students belonging to the Presidency should be required to pay half the college fees but Muslim women students and those belonging to the Backward Classes were allowed the concession.

King Institute, Guindy

The volume of work in every department continued to be great, but all demands made on the Institute were met in spite of difficulty in obtaining essential raw materials. The scheme for training Laboratory Attendants and Technicians was started during the year and the first batch of trainees was given instruction in routine laboratory procedure. A study of the bacteriological quality of milk produced under optimal conditions and under normal conditions was undertaken, with a view to the formulation of certain presumptive standards for the bacteriological quality of milk.

Vaccine lymph.—During the year, 321,252 c.cs. of vaccine lymph were manufactured. The yield from each calf was 35·1 grams. Of the 5·96 million vaccinations done during the year, 69·1 per cent were verified. Smallpox vaccine and vaccine lymph to the extent of 0·37 million doses and 0·32 million doses respectively were supplied to the military authorities in India and to the United States Army Authorities in India. A study was made of the problems involved in the transport of smallpox vaccine over great distances, by sending a supply to the Laccadive Islands and observing the potency of the lymph at the end of the journey. It was found that the lymph retained its potency.

Cholera and T.A.B. vaccines to the extent of 6·53 million c.cs. and 0·137 million c.cs. respectively, were issued during the year, but 3·5 million c.cs. of the former were sent to the Central Provinces and Berar. The requirements of plague vaccine were obtained from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay and stored at the King Institute, Guindy. A total of 0·80 million doses of this vaccine was issued during the year. Besides this, 65,689 doses of Staphylo coccus, filarial and Genococcus Vaccines were issued during the year.

Diagnostic department.—About 9,000 specimens were received for microscopical, bacteriological and histo-pathological examinations. Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two specimens of sera were examined for syphilis by the Kahn and Wassermann tests. Examinations were also done for the diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis but none of the specimens was found to be positive. Over 17,000 c.cs. of bacterial suspensions were issued to various laboratories and hospitals for diagnostic purposes. Auto-genous vaccines were prepared for 265 patients mostly with respiratory infections.

Department of anti-toxins.—The 17 horses stabled in the Government Veterinary College were under immunisation for the production of Gas-Gangrene and anti-tetanus anti-toxins. About 400 tubes of gas-gangrene anti-toxin were issued during the year. The issue of anti-tetanus serum has recently been started. The work on the construction of a separate block for this department is proceeding rapidly and it is expected that more work will be turned out by the department as soon as the additional space is available.

Public Health Section.—Samples of water from different points of the protected water supply systems in the Province were examined three times during the year. Thirteen thousand such samples underwent bacteriological and chemical examinations. One hundred and thirty samples of water were analysed for their suitability for various non-domestic and industrial uses such as manufacture of rayon, ceramic products, fish rearing, boiler feed, vegetable and meat dehydration and dilution of country liquor. The Water and Sewage Purification Committee met three times during the year and considered the usefulness of pre-aeration of the Red Hills Lake water prior to sand filtration, an experiment which was being conducted at the Experimental Filter Station at Kilpauk. About 5,800 samples of water were taken for bacteriological, chemical and biological tests. Microscopical examination of algae, animalcules and other suspended impurities helped to evolve a suitable treatment for the control of biological growths in the storage tanks at Chidambaram, Ellore, Cocanada, Salem and the wells at Dindigul. Samples of rock dust from the quarry near Pallavaram were analysed for their silica and other contents, to study the danger of silicosis to the workmen at the drilling machines. The Army made a heavy call on the resources of the department. Samples of water, canned fruit, milk, aerated waters, etc., were sent for analysis by the military authorities. Larvivorous fish were supplied for malarial control in malaria camps.

Blood bank.—About 1,201 (1,790) donations to the bank were accepted during the year. The team visited the Government General Hospital, Madras, three times a week and made several trips to the Madras Penitentiary and the Central Jail, Vellore. Of the donors, over 400 were members of the Police Force and 300 donations were from the jails. About 136 litres of plasma were prepared during the year. The need for storing large quantities of plasma having decreased, owing to the cessation of hostilities, almost all the available stocks were distributed to the various hospitals, and about 50 litres of re-constituted blood were supplied for the treatment of anaemias.

Research.—Research activity increased after the end of the war. During an investigation into the etiology of Tropical Ulcer, interesting results were obtained with regard to its epidemiology and the role of bacillus fusiforms in its etiology. Work was also undertaken on Typhoid Bacteriophages. Several types of phages have

been isolated from different sources and the knowledge with regard to their behaviour is being used in an investigation of the epidemiology of the disease.

In the Public Health Section, the two main items of work were the study of the bacteriological quality of milk and an investigation into the use of vegetable oil blends as mosquito larvicides. Work on the utility of membrane lymph as compared with calf lymph in its protection against smallpox was nearly concluded and it was found generally that the two lymphs behaved identically. Attempts were made to manufacture influenza virus vaccine and an investigation was also undertaken on the prevalence of the Rh factor in the population of the Province.

Government Analyst Laboratory.—The Prevention of Adulteration Act was enforced by 224 (200) local bodies. The total number of samples received for analysis increased to 17,087 (15,132). The percentage of adulteration of milk remained more or less the same at 64·2 (65·2) while that of ghee and butter has gone down to 16·2 (19·1) and 22·3 (28·4) respectively. The cost of gingelly oil was practically double that of groundnut oil and the merchants found adulteration, even to a small extent, profitable. The average fine imposed by magistrates was Rs. 46 (47). Miscellaneous samples consisting mainly of food articles received from Government Hospitals, Jails, Railways, Magistrates and private bodies increased to 1,723 (1,200).

Indian Medicine (1945–46)

Indian Medical School.—There was an appreciable decrease in the strength of the school at the end of the year from 407 (including 42 women) to 245 (including 42 women) of whom 33 were stipendiaries. No L.I.M. Board Examinations were held at the end of the year.

Hospitals and dispensaries.—The daily average number of in-patients in the hospital attached to the school increased to 175 (170) and that of out-patients to 973 (932). There were 589 (559) institutions of Indian Medicine in the Province.

Emigration

There was no emigration of unskilled labour from this Province to any country overseas. Arrangements were made for the departure of Burma evacuees from the Ports of Madras and Vizagapatam. A Protector of Emigrants was appointed for the Port of Vizagapatam in November 1945. Passengers for the Federated Malay States were allowed to proceed through the Madras Port under a system of Passage Certificates issued by the Civil Passage Priority Controller for the Far East, Commonwealth Relations Department, Government of India, New Delhi. The Ports of Negapatam, Karaikal, Porto Novo, Cuddalore and Pondicherry were not open for passenger traffic. The Ports of Dhanushkodi and Tuticorin were open for passengers going to Ceylon.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Education

Owing to the closure of a number of elementary schools, the total number of public institutions decreased to 37,470 (37,500), but the strength in all these schools increased to 3·719 (3·367) millions. The number of private unrecognized schools was 224 (259) and their strength, 8,026 (9,611). The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population recorded in 1941 was 7·55.

University and Collegiate education.—The number of Arts Colleges for men and women increased to 48 (44) by the opening of a First Grade College at Tirupati and three Second Grade Colleges at Ellore, Bhimavaram and Bellary respectively. There were 10 (10) Honours Colleges, 23 (22) First Grade Colleges and 15 (12) Second Grade Colleges working during the year. The total strength in all these colleges increased to 28,100 (24,998), the number of students in the Post-Graduate classes being 283 (262), and in the Honours Classes, 1,409 (1,378).

The number of Professional Colleges for men and women increased to 19 (16) by the opening of "The Arthur Hope College of Technology" at Coimbatore, the Agricultural College at Bapatla and the Law College by the Andhra University. The number of students in these professional colleges increased to 394 (372) in the Training Colleges, 591 (500) in the Law Colleges, 1,741 (1,642) in the Medical Colleges, 264 (182) in the Agricultural Colleges, 391 (65) in the Technological Colleges, 179 (166) in the Veterinary College and 514 (466) in the Engineering Colleges.

Madras University.—Courses were started during the year—

(*a*) for the B.Sc. Degree in Textile and Leather Technology in the A.C. College of Technology at Guindy.

(*b*) in Household Art as a subject under Part III of the Intermediate course at St. Agnes College, Mangalore ;

(*c*) in Highway Engineering and Tele-communication Engineering for the B.E. Degree in the College of Engineering, Guindy.

(*d*) for a Two-year Diploma course in French and German as distinct from the one-year's Certificate Course in languages.

A department of Anthropology was started in the University ; recognition was given to the Madras Medical College and Stanley Medical College in M.D. and M.S. and certain post-graduate Medical Diploma Courses ; the Missionary Medical College for Women at Vellore was further affiliated for the III, IV and V year classes of the M.B.B.S. Degree ; a General Inspection Commission was appointed, which inspected the affiliated colleges on the West Coast and in the Southern Districts ; Committees were appointed to review the Science and Arts Courses in the University and they have submitted their recommendations, which are now under the consideration of the appropriate authorities ; the Special Committee on Post-war Educational Re-construction submitted its report.

The Senate resolved to accept the following as equivalent to Matriculation :—

(1) The Indian Army Special Certificate of Education ;

(2) The Higher Educational Examination of the Royal Indian Navy ; and

(3) The Indian Army Special Matriculation Test.

Andhra University.—The headquarters of the University was changed from Guntur to its permanent headquarters at Waltair. Two new colleges were started in July 1945. They were the University College of Law at Masulipatam and the Government Agricultural College at Bapatla. Permission was also granted for the opening of the following three new colleges from July 1946 :—

(*a*) The Government Engineering College at Cocanada ;

(*b*) The Government Medical College at Guntur ;

(*c*) The St. Joseph's Training College for Women at Guntur for the B.Ed. Degree.

New courses were started—

(*a*) for the B.Sc. (Hons.) and Pass Degrees in Botany in the Erskine College of Natural Sciences, Waltair ;

(*b*) for the B.Sc. Degree in the Agricultural College, Bapatla ;

(*c*) for the B.E. Degree in the Engineering College, Cocanada ;

(*d*) for the Post Graduate Diploma in the Medical subjects Laryngology and Otology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics in the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam.

A Faculty of Agriculture was created. Domestic Science was introduced as one of the optional subjects for the Intermediate Examination and Insurance as a special subject for the B.Com. (Hons.). A Research examination for the M.Com. was also started. Ayurveda was introduced as a special subject of study for the Vidya Praveena Title examination.

Annamalai University.—Courses were opened—

(*a*) for the B.E. and B.Sc. Technology Degrees ;

(*b*) for a Diploma in Road Construction and Minor Irrigation ;

(*c*) for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Languages ;

(*d*) in Geology, for the Intermediate and B.Sc. Degrees.

Proposals were under consideration for the introduction of courses in Statistics for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree, in Mathematics and Science for the Post-Graduate M.Sc. Degree and new courses in Commerce and Domestic Science. Regulations were made governing the course of study and examination for the B.O.L. Degree; governing the course for a Tamil Music Certificate ; governing the B.E. and the B.Sc. Technology Courses ; for dividing Engineering and Technology into separate departments of study in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, and for remodelling the courses of study for the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees.

Secondary education.—The total number of public secondary schools for Indian boys increased to 632 (599) and their total strength to 362,614 (304,347). Many new high schools were opened during the year and many middle schools converted into high schools. The number of candidates who obtained their School

Leaving Certificates was 31,572 (30,735) consisting of 28,480 (27,857) boys and 3,092 (2,878) girls. The number of schools using the local language as the medium of instruction in some of the non-language subjects in higher forms, increased to 434 (412).

The total expenditure on secondary education for boys was Rs. 160·04 (126·00) lakhs, of which 29 (30) per cent was contributed from public funds, 55 (60) per cent from fees and 16 (10) per cent from other sources.

Elementary education.—The number of public elementary schools for Indian boys decreased to 31,723 (31,841) but for girls, it increased to 4,193 (4,179). The strength in the boys' schools, however, increased to 2,773,035 (2,597,472) and in the girls' schools to 469,987 (428,441). The fifth standard is considered to be the "literacy point" in both the boys' and girls' schools. The number of students in the fifth standard in the boys' schools increased to 317,201 (312,101) and in girls' schools to 48,037 (46,723). The number of single teacher schools was 5,933 (6,704) and the number of complete elementary schools for boys and girls increased to 33,573 (32,300). Out of 19,282 boys and 7,514 girls presented for the E.S.L.C. Examination, 6,336 boys and 2,715 girls were successful. The number of teachers in boys' schools increased to 97,206 (89,428) and in girls' schools to 16,024 (15,517).

Special and technical education.—The number of Teachers' Training Schools for men and women increased to 74 (72) and 74 (69) respectively, the strength in these schools being 8,845 (7,790) men and 4,979 (4,328) women. Out of 1,672 (1,231) candidates for the Secondary Grade Examination and 8,011 (7,670) for the Elementary Grade Examination, 1,240 (782) and 5,761 (4,614) respectively, were declared to have passed.

Women's education.—The number of Arts Colleges for women continued to be six, but their total strength increased to 1,440 (1,272). The number of women reading in the other Arts Colleges increased to 1,616 (1,413). In the Post-Graduate and Honours classes, there were 56 (61) and 166 (135) women respectively. In the four Professional Colleges for women, there were 209 (186) students, and in the other Professional Colleges, there were 381 (368) women students. In the Sanskrit Colleges, there were 48 (53) women students.

The number of secondary schools for girls increased to 165 (146) and their total strength to 49,814 (42,919), while the number of girls reading in other secondary schools increased to 27,199 (24,613).

The number of elementary schools for girls increased slightly to 4,193 (4,179) and their strength to 469,987 (428,441), while the number of girls in other elementary schools increased to 1,324,363 (1,128,549).

Anglo-Indian and European education.—There were 15 (15) high schools, 9 (8) middle schools and 6 (8) primary schools for boys, and 21 (20) high schools, 14 (13) middle schools and 7 (7) primary schools for girls of the Anglo-Indian and European communities. The total strength in all these schools was 13,695 (13,500)

of which 2,923 (2,712) belonged to communities other than the Anglo-Indian and European. In other secondary schools, there were 380 (401) pupils and in the Arts and Professional Colleges, there were 259 (231) students belonging to these two communities.

Muslim education.—The number of Muslim students in all the Arts Colleges increased to 1,233 (1,105); in all the Professional, Colleges, the number decreased to 189 (213). The strength in the five Arabic Colleges was 190 (155).

The number of secondary schools intended specially for Muslim boys increased to 20 (10) and for Muslim girls, to 22 (11), the strength in the former being 6,396 (5,432) and in the latter, 1,837 (1,674). The total number of Muslim students in all secondary schools increased to 24,378 (21,473) consisting of 22,153 (19,245) boys and 2,125 (2,228) girls.

The number of elementary schools for Moplah boys and girls decreased to 1,456 (1,474), but their strength increased to 154,137 (147,856).

The total expenditure on Muslim education increased to Rs. 58·11 (43·70) lakhs, of which 87 (92) per cent was contributed from public funds, 3 (3) per cent from fees and 10 (5) per cent from other sources.

Scheduled Castes education.—The total number of Scheduled Caste students in the Arts and Oriental Colleges increased to 287 (263) consisting of 272 (248) boys and 15 (15) girls. In the Professional Colleges, the number of students was 52 (29).

In secondary schools, there were 10,890 (9,276) boys and 2,296 (2,089) girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

In all the elementary schools, the number of Scheduled Caste students was 240,537 (222,060) boys and 126,277 (105,020) girls. The number of elementary schools under public management not specially intended for the Scheduled Castes, but into which pupils of these classes are admitted, increased to 12,333 (12,133) and their strength increased to 102,593 (88,498). The number of Scheduled Caste teachers employed in these schools increased to 1,445 (1,366). In Standard V of all the elementary schools, there were 25,329 (24,568) boys and 7,607 (6,663) girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Education of the aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency Areas decreased to 181 (184) and their strength to 6,388 (6,698). In Kurnool district, there were 23 schools intended for Chenchu children and their strength increased to 690 (634). In the Nilgiris district there were 75 (75) schools for aboriginal and hill tribes, their strength being 5,538 (5,313).

Education of defective children.—The total number of schools intended for such children remained 14 (14) with a strength of 687 (667).

Finance.—The total expenditure on 'Education' increased to Rs. 1,027·02 (831·61) lakhs, of which 63 (64) per cent was contributed from public funds, and the remaining 37 (36) per cent from private funds.

Government Examinations

During the year, 12 (13) examinations were conducted at 1,299 (1,278) centres. The decrease in the number of examinations was due to the merging of the separate examinations for men and women for the Physical Training Certi cate. Out of 85,180 (82,161) candidates registered, 82,422 (78,600) were examined. Particulars in respect of the various examinations are given below :—

Name of Examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
S.S.L.C. Public Examination	33,207	32,681	455
T.S.L.C. Public Examination	9,952	9,683	115
Government Technical Examinations—			
(a) Part I	12,278	11,294	264
(b) Part II	33	33	1
Sanskrit Entrance Examination	274	262	17
Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination ..	236	218	22
European Schools Examinations	895	886	16
Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Education (fo· Men and Wo nen)	79	79	1
Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Indian Music	17	17	1
Examination for Nursery School Teachers' Certificates	13	13	1
Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind, dumb and deaf-mute) children	3	3	1
Public Examination at the end of the VIII Standard in Higher Elementary Schools ..	27,722	26,796	402
Examinations of the School of Indian Medicine—			
(a) April 1945	304	295	1
(b) September-October 1945	164	159	1
(c) July 1945 Compounders' Examination ..	3	3	1
Total ..	85,180	82,422	1,299

S.S.L.C. examination.—Certificates were issued to 29,123 boys and 3,217 girls. There were 1,350 (1,247) children and dependants of persons serving in the war who were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Both the Madras and the Andhra Universities appointed Moderation Boards to deal with cases deserving special consideration in deciding eligibility to the University courses of study, while the Annamalai University accepted the list issued by the Madras University. Out of 23,584 (21,846) candidates examined by the Madras University 12,213 (12,363) or 54 (60) per cent were declared eligible while the Andhra University declared 3,896 (3,837) or 44 (45) per cent eligible out of 9,097 (8,998) candidates examined.

T.S.L.C. examinations.—The number of candidates examined and passed and the percentage of passes for the secondary and elementary courses of the T.S.L.C. Examination were as follows :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Secondary Grade	1,672 (1,231)	1,240 (782)	75 (64)
Elementary Grade	8,011 (7,670)	5,761 (4,614)	72 (60)

The Commissioner for Government Examinations arranged for the conduct of the following examinations at Madras :—

(*a*) The qualifying examination for the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" conducted by the Governing Body of the ship.

(*b*) The examinations of the Institute of Actuaries, London, and

(*c*) (1) The Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services Examination.

(2) Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination.

(3) Engineering Services Examination.

(4) Examination for the selection of 'A' and 'B' Grade clerks for the Federal Public Service Commission.

Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School

On 31st March 1946 there were 494 (505) boarders in the school, and 29 (85) boys who had been evacuated from English Public and Preparatory Schools were in the Special Emergency Department. There were also 20 day scholars (15 boys and 5 girls). Out of 56 (64) candidates presented for the Cambridge School and Junior Certificate examinations held in 1945, 51 (58) passed.

Government Museum

The notable additions to the Museum collections during the year were 83 metal images and 2 stone images obtained from treasure trove finds, 5 copper plate grants from the Government Epigraphist, Ootacamund, 2 paintings of the old Rajput painting school, 2 paintings from the Kalakshetra, Adyar, and a sword-guard and nine Chinese temple scrolls from Professor E. E. Speight, Ootacamund. Out of 500 coins acquired during the year, five were ancient Chinese ones of bronze. One of these Chinese coins has been found to be of the 5th century B.C. A small collection of pottery from the Coimbatore district was received from Major C. H. Biddulph.

Educational demonstrations in Botany, Zoology, Archæology and Anthropology were given at the Museum for 162 teachers of Indian and European schools. In all, about 7,200 students and 382 teachers paid organized visits to the Museum.

The annual meeting of the Museums Association of India was held in the Museum Theatre at the end of the year and on this occasion there was a special exhibition of sculptures and paintings, Tanjore laces and coins.

Connemara Public Library

The Connemara Public Library continued to be appreciated by the public, as will be seen by the increase in the number of readers to 52,289 (50,022) and the increase in the number of volumes consulted to 157,140 (102,166). Military personnel stationed in and around the City also made good use of the library. Apart from periodicals, 724 (604) books were added to the library and

240 journals were received from other institutions in exchange for Museum Bulletins. Out of the grant for standard works, 477 (436) books were purchased. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 33,730 (29,787).

Oriental Manuscripts Library

Several manuscripts were issued on loan to scholars interested in Oriental Learning, and 3,532 (5,724) works were consulted during the year by persons visiting the library. The number of readers decreased to 2,564 (3,370). The library acquired 145 manuscripts during the year and had 39 injured manuscripts mended at the Record Office.

Other Libraries

The number of public libraries increased to 1,463 (1,397) and those under private management to 180 (175). The number specially intended for women was 7 (7). The number of journals and books made available in these libraries increased to 10·50 (9·67) lakhs and the number of persons using them was 3·4 (3·5) million. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was given by Government by way of grant to libraries under various managements.

Astronomy

The routine work of the Kodaikanal observatory was on the same lines as in the previous years. Brief reports on Prominence Activity and on the work done in this observatory during the year, were sent to the Secretary, Royal Astronomical Society, London. Lists of character figures of (i) Há bright and dark markings and (ii) of calcium flocculi and bright chromospheric eruptions, together with the spectro-helioscope time charts for the first three quarters of 1945, were sent to Professor Brunner, Zurich, for publication in the Quarterly Bulletin of Solar Activity.

2. A Committee for the planning of post-war development of Astronomy and Astro-physics in India, appointed by the Government of India, with Professor M. N. Saha, F.R.S., as the Chairman, met at Kodaikanal from the 21st to the 23rd December 1945 and at Bangalore during the first week of January 1946.

3. With the cessation of war, collection of spectro-heliograms from other observatories for days on which complete records could not be obtained here, was resumed as part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union. This observatory also supplied a number of negatives and positives on glass to various foreign observatories.

4. The Kodaikanal Observatory bulletin containing the summary of prominence observations for 1945 and the Annual Report for 1945 were prepared for publication.

The Zoological Gardens

At the beginning of the year there were 394 (418) animals in the Zoo consisting of 93 mammals, 289 birds and 12 reptiles. During the year 26 (48) animals were acquired, 12 by purchase,

1 by exchange and 13 as gifts. At the end of the year there were 470 animals consisting of 116 mammals, 337 birds and 17 reptiles.

A separate enclosure was constructed for the zebras. The lake and the Zoo were cleaned and the breeding of larvicidal fish in the lake was started. Boating was very popular with a large number of the visitors to the Zoo. The right of collecting fees at the gate and the cycle stand was leased out for a sum of Rs. 15,000.

Madras Record Office

The main office continued to be at Chittoor. The Record Office took in, during the year, the non-confidential records of the Secretariat relating to the year 1941. Besides these, it also took in 217 items of survey records and 3,689 bonds, deeds and other strong room documents. All the files of the Cadets' Training School, Adyar and the Madras Provincial Selection Board were transferred to this office. Some of the records of the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, and the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library, which had been transferred to the Record Office as a measure of safety against enemy action, were sent back to their respective offices. All records received during the year were catalogued. The number of requisitions received, decreased to 17,822 (18,102), and the number of records furnished increased to 40,122 (38,385). The number of searches increased to 506 (445). In spite of the difficulty in getting chiffon, a sufficient amount of mending work was done. The total number of sheets mended, however, fell to 119,906 (132,737) owing to the bad condition of several of the records. The number of volumes bound amounted to 748 (619).

The records of the Military Department relating to the years 1791–1793 were examined and weeded out. In all, 11,138 (13,173) pages were attended to. During this work, interesting papers were unearthed on the following subjects :—

(1) War against Tippu Sultan.
(2) Assumption of the territories of the Nawab of Arcot.
(3) Revolt of the Poligars of Tinnevelly.
(4) Settlement of the claims of the Nawab of Arcot.
(5) Capture of Pondicherry.
(6) Erection of a statue of Lord Cornwallis.

The scarcity of paper continued to hold up publication of records, but typescripts were kept ready to be sent to the press, as soon as the paper position improves.

The most important search undertaken during the year was one dealing with the Permanent Settlement, which involved the scrutiny of a large mass of records covering more than a century. A Special Assistant was appointed to get this work done. Other searches involving a great deal of work were :—

(1) Possibility of finding Uranium in the Province ;
(2) Legality of certain allowances paid as compensation to a certain inamdar for loss of Excise Revenue ;
(3) The population of areas transferred from Madras to Orissa.

Other interesting searches related to—

(*a*) Problems incidental to the introduction of Indian Languages as official languages.

(*b*) Conventions between the French and the British relating to certain irrigation channels.

(*c*) Principles observed in the appointment of Kazis.

(*d*) Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of a High Court over European and British subjects in Indian States.

(*e*) Life and career of Thomas Prendergast.

Literature and the Press

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the Presidency is given below :—

In English	139 (142)
In Telugu	119 (115)
In Tamil	86 (96)
In Malayālam	14 (14)
In Kannada	12 (12)
Other languages	9 (9)
Bi-lingual	97 (97)
Multi-lingual	12 (13)
Number which ceased publication	41 (84)
Number which started and ceased publication during the year	89 (39)
Total ..	618 (621)

The number of periodicals, which were revived or newly started, was 38 (30). The number published in Madras alone was 171 (166). The principal daily newspapers in the Presidency were :—

1. In English	The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Mail, The Free Press, and The Liberator.
2. In Tamil	Dhinamani, Swadesamitran, Bharatha Devi, and Dinasari.
3. In Telugu	Andhra Prabha, Andhra Patrika, and Desabhimani.
4. In Malayalam	Mathrubhumi, and Powrasakthi.

Registration of Books

During the year 2,134 (1,794) books and 682 (657) periodicals, representing increases of 19 per cent and 4 per cent over the figures for the previous year, were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act. Of all these publications, 2,082 (1,919)

were "Original" publications, 634 (460), were "Re-editions" and 100 (77) were "Translations." The City of Madras, with its numerous printing presses and facilities, maintained its leading position as a printing centre and increased its output by 20 (15) per cent. The districts of Kistna and Malabar occupied the second and third places. There was a slight decrease in the number of books in Kanarese and Sanskrit and in the number of periodicals in Malayalam and Hindi. About 34 per cent of the books registered were designed for educational purposes.

Provincial Broadcasting

The Department continued to render assistance to other organizations, in maintaining their radio and allied equipment. A number of sets which had been withdrawn on account of a shortage of batteries, were re-installed. The work done by the department by way of installation of sets is as follows :—

	Number of sets installed during the year.	Total number of sets installed.
Rural	21	502
Municipal	24	167
Government institutions and private bodies	18	35

The Department received 335 mains and 283 battery lease-lend sets from the Government of India. They were converted for installation, but could not be installed for want of batteries.

Research work is being conducted by four students of the Provincial Government on the following problems :—

(*a*) Manufacture of loud-speakers ;

(*b*) Assembly and manufacture of multi-testers and Metre units ;

(*c*) Receiving Aerials for Broadcast Band and short wave community sets ;

(*d*) Suitable cheap receivers for community listening purposes.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, has given two grants of Rs. 7,841 and Rs. 8,217, respectively for research work in this Department on (1) the re-conditioning of lead acid batteries and (2) the salvaging and manufacture of electrolytic condensers.

The Radio Engineer has been appointed by the Government as Technical Director of Messrs. Radio and Electricals, Ltd., Madras, in which the Government have taken Rs. 2 lakhs worth of shares.

The construction of a permanent building for the Department had to be postponed because of the high cost of materials.

The receipts of the department were Rs. 95,670 and its expenditure amounted to Rs. 2·26 lakhs.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land

(*Fasli* 1355—*Year ending* 30*th June* 1946)

The total area of the Madras Province is 79·930 million acres, of which the available details for Fasli 1355, were—

	IN MILLIONS OF ACRES.
Cultivated	30·534 (31·534)
Forest	13·516 (13·460)
Not available for cultivation (lands occupied by rivers, roads, etc., set apart for common use) ..	14·148 (14·043)
Cultivable waste (difficult to cultivate with any profit).	11·953 (11·433)
Fallow	9·779 (9·290)

Condition of the Agricultural Population

(*Fasli* 1355—*Year ending* 30*th June* 1946)

The economic condition of the agricultural population improved to some extent in Cuddapah, South Kanara and the Nilgiris, was good in East and West Godavari, and satisfactory in the other districts of the Province except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur and Nellore where ryots were affected by bad seasonal conditions and low outturn of crops. The high level of prices of food and commercial crops was of assistance to the farmer though he had to incur increased expenditure because of the increased cost of living and cultivation. The grant of takkavi loans for the purchase of manures, seeds, etc., and special loans for cultivating fallow lands and sinking wells were of great help to the ryots. There was an increase in the wages paid in cash to the working classes generally but it was less than the rise in the prices of foodgrains. Wages in kind remained the same as before. Prohibition in respect of arrack was in force in the four districts of Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot up to 30th September 1945. Rural reconstruction work was continued in Cuddapah district through reading circles formed for each village. Village Sangams did useful work and organized sports and games throughout Salem district.

Weather and Crops

(*Fasli* 1355—*Year ending* 30*th June* 1946)

The season on the whole was satisfactory only in the districts of Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. It was very much below normal in parts of the Deccan and in North Arcot district.

South-west monsoon.—The south-west monsoon burst on the Malabar coast on the 5th June and continued till the end of September 1945, being active in various parts of the Province at various periods during the season. Over the whole period of the monsoon the rainfall was normal or nearly so in Kistna, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot, above normal in East and West Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Chingleput and Chittoor and below normal in the other districts of the Province. Freshes came down in the main rivers in time and were generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. The sowings of early crops were above the average in the Circars and below average in the Deccan, in the Carnatic and Southern districts and the West Coast. In the Central districts, sowings of early wet crops were above average and the sowings of early dry crops, below average. Standing crops fared satisfactorily, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur districts.

North-east monsoon.—A depression formed in the Bay of Bengal on the 14th October and developed into a cyclonic storm by the following morning, crossing the coast just south of Cocanada by the morning of the 18th, causing violent gales and heavy rainfall along the Circars coasts. Associated with this, was a tidal wave 5 to 7 feet high which inundated the coastal belt between Cocanada and Masulipatam, causing great destruction to property and crops. The early and mid-season paddy in Kistna, East and West Godavari districts which were ready for harvest and in flower suffered severe damage. Associated with this storm, there was rainfall throughout the Province. The monsoon was strong in the months of November and December also, but in December, there was practically no rainfall in the Deccan and the Circars. Over the whole period of the north-east monsoon, rainfall was bordering on the normal in Ramnad, above the normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris and below the normal in the other districts of the Province. Sowings of the late crops were above average in the Circars, the southern districts and the West Coast and below average in the Deccan and the Carnatic. In the Central districts, late wet crops were below average and late dry crops above average. The condition of standing crops was satisfactory, except in parts of the Deccan, the Central districts, South Arcot and Ramnad. Due to inadequate and ill-distributed rainfall in both the monsoons and the consequent failure of crops, conditions were difficult in parts of Bellary and Anantapur districts. Works of permanent utility such as the digging of new wells, repairing of old wells and tanks, widening and deepening of supply channels, etc., were taken up for execution in these districts and the labourers employed were paid wages at the prevailing market rate. Grain depots were opened close to every work. Special grants were made to improve the drinking water-supply in these districts. As a result of the increasing demand for employment, the number of works increased from time to time. Gratuitous relief in grain and in cash was given to the infirm and decrepit in the affected

areas in the bad districts. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale as follows :—

	RS.
West Godavari	19,61,364
Kistna	8,69,057
North Arcot	3,60,962
East Godavari	3,55,408
Guntur	3,12,798
Nellore	2,20,779
South Arcot	1,02,179
Chittoor	79,426
Anantapur (25 to 100 per cent of dry assessment in 741 villages)	5,93,370
Bellary (50 to 100 per cent of dry assessment in 334 villages)	5,22,029
Kurnool (25 to 100 per cent of dry assessment in 25 villages)	25,178

Government also sanctioned the postponement of sums due from the ryots in the affected areas.

Stocks of fodder were sufficient except in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Nellore. Twenty-two fodder depots were opened in Anantapur and five in Bellary district and fodder was sold to the ryots at concessional rates. Three fodder depots were opened in Rapur taluk of Nellore district where fodder was sold at cost price.

Agriculture

(*Fasli* 1355—*Year ending* 30*th June* 1946.)

The work of the Agricultural Department normally consists of Research and Propaganda, but during the last few years, it has also been attending to the distribution of manures, agricultural implements, etc., which have been in short supply during the war. The work of the department has been considerably extended, as will be indicated by the following additional staff that was appointed or sanctioned during the year under report :—

(1) Five Deputy Directors of Agriculture (one at Bellary in connection with the Tungabhadra Project, three at Vellore, Ellore and Madura respectively for the Grow More Food Campaign and one at Madras for propaganda).

(2) A Deputy Director and two Assistant Engineers at Madras for work connected with the engineering activities of the department.

(3) An Agricultural Chemist for carrying out soil studies in cyclone affected areas in the Circars.

(4) A Soil Survey Officer for Fruit Development in the Ceded Districts.

(5) Two Plant Physiologists, two Cyto-Geniticists and an Agricultural Meteorologist, for general research work.

(6) A Sugarcane Specialist, a Chemist and gazetted assistants in Mycology, Entomology, Physiology and Agronomy, all for sugarcane research.

(7) Three Special Officers at Cocanada, Bezwada and Cannanore respectively for crop cutting experiments financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(8) An Assistant Millet Specialist for work on hybrid cumbu at Coimbatore.

(9) Nine Gazetted Superintendents for nine Agricultural Research Stations in the Province.

Agricultural education.—On the educational side, a Vice-Principal was appointed for the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and gazetted assistants in Agriculture, Botany, Entomology and Chemistry were appointed for the Agricultural College, Bapatla. The Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was also put in charge of the Research Institute at the same place.

Out of 982 applications received for admission into the two Colleges, 96 were accepted for the College at Bapatla and 107 for that at Coimbatore. After thorough inspection by a Special Commission appointed by the Andhra University, the College at Bapatla was affiliated to the Andhra University. A Provisional Board of Studies in Agriculture was appointed by the University and it was possible to hold the first year examination for the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Degree in April 1946.

At Coimbatore, 3,626 (2,547) books and publications were added to the library, and at Bapatla, 1,500 new books were purchased at a cost of Rs. 12,000. The Farm Labourers' Schools at Anakapalle, Samalkot, Palur and Coimbatore continued to work satisfactorily. There were 28 boys in the school at Anakapalle and 25 boys and 12 adults at Samalkot. Eight officers of the department were deputed for training in advanced subjects in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and two officers were sent to the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research New Delhi, for training in Chemistry and Plant Genetics. One Assistant from the Fruit Section was deputed to the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology at Lyallpur for training.

Training was given in agriculture, vegetable growing, apiculture and compost-making to four batches consisting of 95 soldiers in all, for a period of three months to each batch, in connection with the vocational training of serving soldiers arranged by the department at the request of the Army.

The College dairy had 32 (37) animals at the end of the year. The average yield of milk per cow was 12·5 (13·4) lbs. The poultry stock consisted of 74 (94) birds at the end of the year.

Research.—The research work of the department is concentrated at the Agricultural Research Institute Coimbatore, and the data for the research are collected from several field stations located all over the Province. The whole organization is guided

by a Research Council which consists of the various research officers. The Principal of the College and Research Institute is the ex-officio President, and the Vice-Principal, the ex-officio Secretary of the Council. The Government Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, the Fruit Specialist, Kodur and the Research Engineer were added as members of the Council. Ten meetings were held by the Council during the year. In response to an urgent call from Government, a special meeting was held early in February to discuss ways and means of growing foodcrops to meet the serious shortage of food expected in the Province. Proposals were submitted, and also worked with success for the supply of free manure to improve the yield from short-term paddy grown on the West Coast. About 174,000 acres were treated with about 20,000 tons of manure at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs. The increase in yield has been estimated at 33,447 tons of grain and 75,000 tons of straw, the total value being Rs. 82 lakhs.

The research work done may be said to come under the following heads :—

(*a*) Agricultural Chemistry ;
(*b*) Plant Pathology (Entomology and Mycology) ;
(*c*) Crop-breeding and Botany ;
(*d*) Agricultural Engineering ; and
(*e*) Agricultural industries.

Agricultural Chemistry consists mainly of a study of soils. Work in connection with the origin of soils, which was undertaken originally for Tungabhadra Project in 1945, was completed during the year and the relationship between certain black and red soils and their parent rocks was established.

An investigation was made of the effect of cultural practices on the soils. The effect of burrying coconut husks in the soil on the moisture content of the soil was studied at Nileshwar. Work was done on erosion and run off water at Nanjanad Agricultural Station and it was found that grass covered plots were the most effective in preventing erosion and the bare fallow was the worst.

Experiments were conducted in Guntur district, at the request of a private farmer, on the reclamation of alkaline land under dry conditions.

Work was done on the effect of manures on different soils and a comparison was also made between night soil compost and cattle manure. A study was made of the relative merits of various methods of storage of cattle manure such as the roofed-pit, open-pit and heap systems. Experiments on the storage of ammonium nitrate were carried out as a joint scheme with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The seventh round of the analysis of the micro-biological population of black soils was completed during the year at Siruguppa Station.

The work of the Entomology Section consisted mainly of the control of pests of crops on ground and of pests of stored agricultural products. Field tests on the sugarcane stem-borer were conducted in South Arcot district. It was found that biological control by the release of the Trichogramma parasite was most effective. Work was done on the light trap method of control of the paddy stem-borer. An investigation was made into the incidence of the ear-head bug on cholam with special reference to the time of sowing of the crop. It was found that the early and late summer crops were heavily attacked. Control of the coconut caterpillar Nephantis Serinopa was achieved by the release of the parasite Tricho-Philus pupo vora and Perisierola Nephantidis. Work was also done on the control of pests of vegetable crops.

Experiments were made to study the methods of control of storage pests of paddy, ginger, turmeric and sweet potato. Methyl Bromide was found to be very effective in the case of the sweet potato and sufficiently effective in the case of ginger and turmeric. The use of mercury amalgum on paddy stocks was discontinued.

The work of the Mycology Section consists of a study of plant diseases. The method adopted to control them is the creation of natural resistance by treatment of the seed, with fungicides. Work along these lines was done to overcome such diseases as paddy blast, paddy foot-rot and sorghum smut. For paddy foot-rot it was found that seed treatment with organo mercuric preparations was the most effective and for sorghum smut, seed treatment with various fungicides and with sulphur gave good results. Experiments were also conducted for the control of the "red leaf" disease in cotton, the "broom rape" and "damping off" diseases in tobacco and the "Mosaic" disease in sugarcane. Fungicidal treatment of seed with Bordeaux mixture gave the best results in 'damping off' diseases.

Work on crop breeding was centred on obtaining strains with greater yields of food and industrial crops such as paddy, millets, pulses, oilseeds and cotton. The type of work done was mainly rotation by acclimatisation, selection and hybridisation of new types of crops.

About 602,000 lbs. of improved kinds of paddy seeds were distributed to the primary seed farms. Seven high yielding cultures, resistant to paddy blasts were under trial in various districts. Studies were made of the relative advantages of early and late sowing of seed beds and the yields in the transplanted crop. Manurial tests were also conducted by giving graded doses of groundnut cake and neem cake. The general indications were that groundnut cake and ammonium sulphate, in the ratio of 2:1, applied over basal dressings of green manure, gave the best yields. Irrigation experiments were conducted to determine the most suitable duty of water for paddy. Work on the improvement of periamanjal cholam was continued and several strains were tried in several districts.

Six strains were evolved for irrigated cholam and they are becoming popular. Work was continued on improvement by hybridisation of the various strains of cumbu, ragi and Italian millet. Attempts were made at Coimbatore to evolve better strains of various pulses such as redgram, blackgram, greengram, etc.

The work of the Oil-seeds Section was carried on at Coimbatore, Tindivanam, Kasargod, Nileshwar and Pilicode on such oil-seeds as groundnut, castor, gingelly and coconut. The schemes in progress were—

(1) Storage of groundnut.
(2) Pests of groundnut.
(3) Multiplication of improved strains of groundnut.
(4) Research on coconut.
(5) Dry coconut nurseries for the Tanjore and East Godavari districts.

The first three were financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the others by the Indian Coconut Committee. Work at Tindivanam on groundnut consisted of a comparison of 24 cultures of the bunch variety with a standard strain AH32, of which four cultures showed an increase in yield. Experiments to study the effect of growing crops such as cholam, cumbu, varagu and gingelly in rotation with groundnut were started during the year. Ploughing four times with the wooden plough gave the best yield and proved more profitable than other treatments. It was also found that lifting of plants with pods in tact and allowing them to dry by stacking on a pole in the open air was better than immediate stripping of green pods from the vines and drying them.

The study of groundnut storage was continued with special reference to the moisture content, and the proportion of wholes, splits and nooks. Work on the improvement of strains of gingelly and castor was also continued at the Tindivanam Station.

Manurial experiments were in progress at the Coconut Station in South Kanara district, with a view to find out the best dosage of ammonium sulphate for the coconut trees. It was also found that groundnut cake with equal nitrogen content could replace ammonium sulphate. Trials were in progress with a simple kiln for drying copra during the wet season on the west coast. Work was also done on cashewnut and minor oil seeds such as niger, safflower and mustard.

Research work on cotton was continued at Coimbatore, Palur, Koilpatti, Adoni, Siruguppa, Hagari, Narasaraopet, Guruzala and Nandyal. At Coimbatore, cold weather irrigated Cambodia was studied as an early September crop and 20 cultures were tested in several trials and one strain was obtained better than the previous one. American cottons did not compare well with the indigenous cotton on black soils and all suffered from diseases like 'blackarm.' Attempts were made to evolve a quality strain, capable of greater flexibility of response and another strain with a sturdy

early maturing stem and resistance to weevil. At Palur, irrigated Cambodias were tested out for conditions prevailing in South Arcot district. At Adoni, the Mungari Scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was continued by attempting to evolve a medium staple arboreum variety as a substitute for the short staple Mungari cotton in the western and southern tracts. At Siruguppa, work was done for obtaining a long staple cotton suitable for the Tungabhadra Project area and also a type of American cotton for the unirrigated tracts of the Ceded districts not commanded by the Project. At Narasaraopet and Guruzala, breeding work had to be modified in the light of information that brown lint was associated with short and coarse staple and bore no relation either to the ultimate tint or the amount of dye absorbed in the dyeing tests. The aim has since been to improve other characters in combination with existing colour grade. At Hagari work on the "Westerns" cotton was concentrated on the selection of herbaceum bio-types suited for difficult conditions with special reference to productivity, ginning, staple and low blow-room waste.

At Nandyal, an attempt was made to discover an arboreum or herbaceum strain suitable for replacing Gadag. At Koilpatti, Work was done to evolve a strain with greater flexibility of response over a wide range of soils and seasons. A complete analysis of the pedigree seeds of three improved Cambodia strains multiplied and sold by the Agricultural Department on Co-operative Societies was undertaken to determine the degree of purity and an estimate was made of such items as foreign matter, variations in size, weight or fuzz grade, broken seeds and germination capacity. It was found that all samples, other than CO2, were far below the expected standard of purity.

Research work on Fruits was in progress at Kodur, Coonoor, Kallar, Burliar, Taliparamba, Anakapalle, Araku Valley and Pattamata. At Kodur work was done on citrus and mango, at Coonoor, on apple, pear, peach, persimmon and passion fruit, at Kallar, on mangosteen, orange, cherrymoyer, custard apple and Papaya, at Burliar, on bread fruit, litchi and nut-meg, at Anakapalle on the grafting of choice varieties of mango and sapota and the layering of guavas. The sales at fruit nurseries amounted to 6,128 plants.

During the year, 564 new plants were identified in the Botanical Section and a new distribution of 58 specimens was recorded in the districts of Tinnevelly, Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore. Five specimens which could not be identified were sent to Calcutta for examination. A survey was conducted of the Kunnikatti evergreen forest in Tinnevelly district, at an elevation of over 6,000 feet and 300 specimens were collected for identification.

Agricultural engineering.—A new P.S.G. 15 plough with adjustable steel bar for share was tried at the Central Farm, Coimbatore, and found to be suitable. Work was done on a foot-operated

cotton seed pounder, a domestic type of butter churner and a paddy shelling machine. Modifications in the orange grader were designed for arecanuts and limes. A simple type of dehydration furnace for sweet potato was successfully designed.

Agricultural industries.—The Malt factory at Coimbatore was in operation throughout the year. The total production amounted to 26,954 lbs. and the net sales, to 21,349 lbs. excluding materials reprocessed and packed in tins, which came to 5,798 lbs. The contract with the Medical Directorate was terminated in October 1945, as a result of which sales fell off, though small quantities were supplied to Government hospitals. Investigations were made to increase the yield of malt extract and to find a use for the residue after extraction. The malt extract depends on the intrinsic diestetic value of the malted grain. The residue was found to be suitable for feeding cattle and the Central Farm has since been using all the residues from the factory in this manner. Experiments were done to extract pure starch from malt residue and the maximum yield obtained was 31 per cent. Work was also done on the use of coarse malt food for baking bread. About 200 lbs. of the product were sent to a firm of bakers in Bombay for further trial. A pilot plant for food yeast was under erection during the year. Experiments were done in the laboratory for improving the technique of manufacture of food yeast from molasses and cholam for the manufacture of bakers' yeast. This has now become important because of the non-availability of coconut toddy as a result of prohibition.

The scheme of Dry Farming research was continued at the Hagari Station with the help of a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The scheme covered an extent of about 500 acres of cultivators' lands and the work was done by the cultivators themselves under the technical direction of the department. Model contour embankments were put up in an area of about 90 acres and the cultivators were allowed to see for themselves the advantages of the system. They wanted all their fields to be bunded in that manner, but they were prepared to pay only one-third of the cost in ten annual instalments. A scheme was prepared for contour bunding an area of 2,500 acres on these conditions.

Propaganda and demonstration.—The work of the department under this head was directed almost entirely to the furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign, by the supply of large quantities of seed of high yielding strains of foodcrops, the supply of manures at moderate rates or as part of interest-free loans, or even free of cost to poor and deserving ryots, the supply of iron materials like cart tyres, improved implements, etc., the free distribution of fertilizers in Malabar and South Kanara, the offer of seed, manure and technical advice for increasing vegetable production in important cities, the popularization of improved cultural, manurial and irrigational practices in the growing of foodcrops, the distribution

of pamphlets on the subject, and by giving radio talks on agricultural problems from the Trichinopoly and the Madras stations of the All-India Radio.

Crops.—The acreages under various crops were as below :—

	In lakhs of acres.	
Paddy	101·53	(110·14)
Cholam	41·50	(46·45)
Cumbu	23·17	(6·48)
Ragi	15·87	(16·77)
Other millets	30·61	
Pulses	27·92	(64·69)
Groundnut	41·65	(43·00)
Coconut	6·14	(6·16)
Gingelly	5·99	(6·16)
Castor	2·35	(2·85)
Cotton	16·11	(16·70)
Tobacco	3·63	(3·28)
Fodder crops	4·63	(4·60)
Fruits and vegetables	8·21	(7·46)
Sugarcane	1·61	(1·56)

Multiplication of pure seed of improved and high yielding paddy strains was in operation in 16 (14) districts and about 7,524 tons of seed were purchased from seed farm ryots. About 148 tons of pure seeds of the major millets were distributed and sown over an extent of nearly 58,000 acres. About 877,000 acres or 39·5 per cent of the total area under cholam were sown with seed treated with sulphur to check the seed-borne disease called "smut". Propaganda was done on the production of quick growing fruits, and technical advice was given on the selection of suitable sites, on the lay-out of orchards, on proper planting and manuring, on care and maintenance of orchards and on pruning. There was a great demand for grafts and seedlings. Four fruit shows were held during the year, two at Madras, one at Rajahmundry and one at Trichinopoly. The major portion under sugarcane was under improved varieties, CO419, a thick hybrid cane, being the most popular. Supply was made of cane-setts of improved types to keep up the quality of the cane distributed.

Vegetables, fodder, etc.—Attempts to introduce potato in the plains were successful in Guntur district, where 70 acres were brought under the crop. The best seasons for growing are May and June under monsoon conditions and November and December under irrigated conditions. Special staffs were working in several districts to increase the production of vegetables. They arranged for cultivation of vegetables in selected areas, supplied seeds and manures and gave advice on pests and diseases and assisted schools, co-operative organizations, and milk unions in raising vegetable crops. To meet the scarcity of food caused by poor harvest, attention was concentrated on expanding auxiliary foodstuffs such as sweet

potato. About 2,500 acres were brought under the off-season crop and 13·15 million vine cuttings to cover an area of 657 acres were issued free of cost. Experiments were also conducted on dehydration and on the storage of tubers. An additional area of 83,187 acres was brought under fodder crops and 516 tons of seed of fodder crops were supplied. Propaganda was done for increasing the area under pulses and an additional area of 213,000 acres was grown with these crops. About 383 tons of seed were supplied free of cost. The cultivation of irrigated groundnut was banned early in 1946, owing to the scarcity of food and the necessity for growing foodcrops. There was a keen demand for selected coconut seed and about 58,000 seed nuts and seedlings were distributed. The Indian Central Coconut Committee was constituted by the Government of India during the year with headquarters at Ernakulam. Improved strains of gingelly seed were distributed, sufficient for an area of 736 acres. As in the case of groundnut, the growing of irrigated cotton was banned early in 1946, owing to the need for growing foodcrops.

Manures.—About 446 tons of manures, costing Rs. 55,000 were distributed free of cost to poor farmers. About 163,000 manure pits were constructed and renovated and 3,175 demonstrations on the loose-box system and 57,496 on the byre system were given on the preservation of cattle manure. Technical advice on the proper method of composting farm wastes, vegetable refuse, etc., was given to several municipalities and panchayats, as a result of which, about 59,000 tons of compost were produced. Besides this, about 17,000 tons of compost were produced in ryots' holdings where 6,943 demonstrations were given. The cultivation of green manure crops such as Kolinji, Sunnhemp, Daincha, Pillipesara, Sesbania Specisa was encouraged and about 1,265 tons of seed distributed. Manures sold through the department under the State Trading Scheme in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign included 113,285 tons of groundnut cake, 3,760 tons of castor cake, 89 tons of other oil cake and the chemical fertilisers sold included 13,904 tons of ammonium sulphate, 529 tons of ammonium phosphate, 425 tons of triple super, and 807 tons of bonemeal. There were 12,695 licences in force under the Madras Manure Dealers Licensing Order, 1943. Owners of power-driven groundnut oil mills were directed to hand over at least 50 per cent of the cake produced to the department.

The supply of iron and steel was only about a third of the normal requirements of the agriculturists. About 17,498 tons were received by the department and 16,721 tons sold.

Apiculture continued to be popular and 9,870 hives were maintained by the clientele. Practical demonstrations were given on malt making. There were 294 exhibitions on agricultural improvements. Several demonstrations were given on the control of soil erosion by such methods as contour bunding, contour ploughing,

strip cropping, contour planting and draining, tree and hedge planting and terracing. In the Nilgiris contour planting of potato in newly assigned lands was enforced by legislation. Recording of run-off data in experimental plots in the Nilgiris was continued during the year. The number of Agriculturist associations increased by 1,456 and had a total membership of 42,000.

With effect from 1st April 1946, a new branch of agricultural engineering was instituted with the intention of catering to the needs of the agriculturists in the matter of sinking and digging wells especially in view of the new schemes initiated by Government for sinking of irrigation wells on an extensive scale. In addition to this work, it was considered necessary that assistance should be given to the ryots as regards their requirements of implements and machinery, pumps and auxiliary equipment, tractors and other power farming appliances. With this purpose in view, large quantities of materials and machinery were acquired through the Director-General of Disposals and from the Government of India. The material so obtained included 400 small size petrol pump sets, 50 crude oil pumping sets, 245,000 feet of pipes and fittings, 40 tractors, etc. In addition to these, 620 small size pumping sets were obtained through the Indian Purchase Mission at Washington. The pumping sets were hired out to ryots for their baling operations connected with the sinking of wells and also for their irrigation needs. They have proved very popular. Pipes and fittings were sold to ryots at controlled rates for their well pumping installations. In order to help District Agricultural Officers to reach interior parts in their districts and get into closer contact with the ryot and to move about more quickly, 30 jeeps were transferred to the department and each district was provided with one such vehicle. To provide for a speedy transport of manures, seeds and iron implements from district headquarters to the various depots in the districts, 40 three-ton trucks were taken over by the department and stationed at various district headquarters. Demonstrations in levelling, grading and bunding work with bigger-sized tractors fitted with bull-dozers and tiltdozers were given in the districts of Guntur, Bellary, Chittoor and Coimbatore. The operations were shown to cost only about a fourth or fifth of the current schedule of manual labour and in levelling and field grading operations, costs were even less. District Collectors and the Resettlement Directorate have made use of the bulldozer equipment in the colonisation schemes for demobilised army personnel. All the structures planned under the groundnut godown schemes were constructed and brought into use. On account of the distribution of iron and steel, groundnut cake, seed, etc., undertaken by the department, the need for storage space was keenly felt. Therefore 50 MB prefabricated structural steel sheds, offered by the military authorities, were accepted. Of these, four were transferred to the Food Department.

Agricultural marketing.—Market surveys on table poultry, millets, pulses, chillies, gingelly and niger were completed and surveys on pepper, ginger, minor oil seeds, dried fruits and nuts, animal fats, turmeric, Indian vegetables and minor fruits were taken up and up-to-date data regarding area, production, prices, etc., of commodities whose surveys have been completed, were maintained. Grading of eggs in Madras City, Ootacamund, Tungattur and Katpadi and of oranges at Kodur was continued. About 19·6 lakhs of eggs and 7·90 lakhs of fruits were dealt with. The work of grading fruit juices was taken over by the Government of India and the grading of tobacco continued to be under the Government of India. Technical information was given to co-operative societies with regard to plant and machinery for crushing oil seeds, a redrying plant for cigarette tobacco, co-operative marketing of animal and dairy products and the setting up of a refinery for groundnut oil. There were Market Committees functioning for cotton at Tiruppur, Nandyal and Adoni, for groundnut in South Arcot district and for tobacco at Guntur and Bezwada. The weekly reports on arrivals, despatches and prices of cattle at Tiruvottiyur were sent to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and weekly whole-sale prices of poultry, eggs, arecanuts, meat, potatoes, and cotton kapas were supplied to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The scheme for the improvement of the quality of rice hulled and increase in the output in rice mills was continued during the year with the special staff and 1,781 mills and 969 wholesalers' premises were inspected. The outturn of rice to paddy, as calculated from the mill returns, was 88·9 per cent. The departmental Grow More Foood journals in Telugu and Tamil proved very popular and 10,000 copies in each edition were printed every month.

Crop cutting experiments.—A staff of two District Agricultural Officers for ten months each, stationed at Cocanada and Tanjore and one District Agricultural Officer for 4 months stationed at Bezwada, were in charge of the crop cutting experiments on paddy which were conducted in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The scheme terminated on 1st March 1946 in Kistna and Guntur districts and in June 1946 in the remaining districts. In order to examine the data collected, the posts of two District Agricultural Officers originally sanctioned for ten months were sanctioned up to 30th September 1946.

The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act was enforced during the year as follows :—

Crop.	Pest.	Districts.
Cotton ..	Stem weevil .. Pink Boll worm ..	Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura.
Groundnut ..	Red hairy caterpillar.	Tanjore, Madura, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ch'ngleput, Chittoor, Kurnool and Vizagapatam.

Crop.	Pest.	Districts.
Palmyra and coconut.	Budrot	Malabar, Guntur, Kistna, East Godavari and West Godavari.
Cardamom ..	Mosaic	Malabar.
Sandalwood ..	Spike disease ..	Salem.
Tabacco	Broom rape pest ..	Guntur, Kistna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Nellore and Vizagapatam.
Melon	Cattlefly	Cuddapah.
Sugarcane ..	Smut	Bellary.

Special staff had to be appointed for the control of pests on palmyra and coconut and tobacco.

Botanical Gardens and Parks.—The Government Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and the parks at Ootacamund and Coonoor were in good condition throughout the year. About 40,000 cuttings of various ornamental and economic plants were inserted, 4,115 layers of flowering plants were made, 12,673 plants were potted and 10,097 plants re-potted.

Finance.—Receipts of the department increased to Rs. 16·29 (12·08) lakhs, and expenditure rose to Rs. 73·28 (48·11) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to the appointment of additional staff in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign, the free distribution of seeds, payment of bonus to ryots, growing foodcrops in lieu of cotton and groundnut, and the opening of an Agricultural College at Bapatla.

Horticulture

Madras Agri-Horticultural Society.—An interesting feature of the year was the introduction of a new "all-the-year-round" competition to test the ability of entrants to keep their gardens up to competition standard for nine months in the year. The annual Flower Show was once again augmented by the Provincial Fruit Show and it proved a very great attraction. In spite of the fact that the date of the Flower Show was not ideal for fruit, a very fine and varied display of fruit was exhibited. Much work was done to improve the ornamental gardens of the Society. Small allotments were given to individual gardeners for cultivating vegetables, etc., for their own consumption, by working mainly during their spare time.

Experimental work was done on Tecoma spectabilis and Bauhinia kurzii. A few Hibiscus varieties, difficult of propagation by cuttings, were raised by inarching on Hibiscus singles. The East African Kikuyu grass which is a good fodder grass was established in a part of the garden. Plants of all types were propagated in considerable quantity and made available for members and for sale.

The number of members on the rolls stood at 297 (282) including 17 (17) life members. The receipts of the Society amounted to

Rs. 45,190 (42,623) and the expenditure to Rs. 42,381 (40,133). The Society received the usual contribution from Government amounting to Rs. 3,877 (4,239) and a grant of Rs. 1,150 (1,000) towards the expenses of the Annual Fruit and Flower Show.

Cinchona Plantations (1945–46)

A further expansion of departmental plantation was undertaken during the year, but there was a reduction in factory output due to decreasing bark supplies. An extent of 1,060 acres of new clearings was planted and preparations were made for planting an equal acreage of new clearings during 1946. The planting was done almost entirely at 3-foot close spacing for thinning out at the age of suppression on Government of India account, leaving well-spaced areas for consolidation and growth to maturity on Madras Government account. The plantation reserves of mature bark were virtually nil. Whatever old bark remained was on coppiced roots or on trees reserved for propagation.

The early and late portions of the year were very dry and this had an adverse effect on the growth, especially of the young closely planted trees. Field planting was delayed and nursery growth retarded.

Sales of quinine sulphate dropped sharply to 11,300 (44,000) pounds, due partly to the increased sales of mixed alkaloids. The total value of bulk and controlled sales during the year was Rs. 14·28 (22·24) lakhs and the stocks of cinchona products and substitutes on hand at the end of the year were valued at Rs. 9·91 (9·65) lakhs.

Factory.—The opening stock of bark was 5·26 lakhs pounds, the issues amounted to 7·96 lakhs pounds and the closing stock was 2·5 lakhs of pounds. About 23,047 pounds of immature bark and 16,443 pounds of whole plant material were also received on Government of India account. The chief products manufactured during the year were 18,964 pounds of pink-quinine sulphate, 6,990 pounds of totaquina, 6,302 pounds of totaquina tablets, 4,370 pounds of cinchona febrifuge and 3,808 pounds of cinchona febrifuge tablets. Further conversion of quinine sulphate into tablets was undertaken during the year. The total profit on trading, inclusive of interest charges, was Rs. 9·05 lakhs and the net profit worked out to Rs. 6·00 (6·75) lakhs.

General.—Recoveries amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs were arranged for, from the Government of India, to cover their proportion of works charged on account of close planting. The bridge over the Kallar river was taken over by the department. The expenditure incurred in the Anamalais plantations was Rs. 3·25 lakhs for completed works and Rs. 3·13 lakhs for works in progress, while in the Nilgiris plantations the expenditure was Rs. 0·75 and Rs. 0·30 lakhs respectively.

Civil Veterinary Department (1945–46)

At the end of the year there were 138 (132) veterinary institutions in the Province including 2 which were under private management. The private dispensary at Dharmathupatti in Madura district which was being maintained by the Zamindar of Kanniwadi was taken over by Government. New institutions were opened at Mettupalayam, Satyamangalam and Valparai in Coimbatore district, and at Tadepalligudem and Bhimavaram in Madura district. The total number of in and out-patients treated in these institutions was 319,957 (317,508) and the number of castrations performed was 49,308 (45,333). The number of cases treated and castrations performed by the 165 Touring Veterinary Assistants amounted to 194,272 (202,707).

Diseases and treatment.—The disease position was more satisfactory than in the previous year, the total number of outbreaks being 5,490 (6,958). Rinderpest prevailed in all districts and was severe in the districts of Nellore, Tanjore, Chittoor and Cuddapah. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia also occurred in all districts, but mostly in the districts of Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Calicut, Nellore and East Godavari. South Kanara district and Madras City were free from Blackquarter and the districts of Trichinopoly, Anantapur and Tinnevelly from Anthrax. The districts of Nellore and Anantapur were the worst in respect of foot-and-mouth disease. The details relating to these diseases are given below :—

Diseases.	Number of outbreaks.		Number of deaths.		Number of animals protected.	
Rinderpest ..	1,579	(3,402)	14,725	(28,764)	327,277	(474,094)
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia ..	1,311	(1,595)	7,887	(8,931)	147,466	(161,415)
Blackquarter ..	1,992	(947)	10,293	(4,019)	241,614	(106,742)
Anthrax	167	(276)	1,031	(1,933)	11,054	(3,517)
Foot and mouth disease	440	(444)	96	(421)	..	..

Serum Institute.—The Institute continued to function at Coimbatore, but the sub-station for the production of anti-rinderpest serum and virus, which was established in Madras in May 1944 continued during the year. The livestock purchased during the year consisted of 741 (1,415) adult he-buffaloes, 347 (320) buffalo-calves and 1,280 (1,544) goats. The details of serum, virus and vaccine produced are given below :—

	Stock at the beginning of the year.	Production during the year.	Issue during the year.
Anti-rinderpest serum ..	326,155 doses	1,352,880 doses (1,980,910)	1,506,920 (1,663,435)
Rinderpest bull virus ..	....	42,875 c.c. (63,925 c.c.)	6,550 (11 870)
Rinderpest goat virus ..	....	615,375 c.c. (716 550 .c.)	454 012 c.c. (601.789 c.c.)
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine.	2,880 doses of 5 c. . each	282,840 doses (269,940)	283 560 doses (281,280)
Blackquarter vaccine ..	13,740 doses of 5 c.c. each	394,833 (181,564)	391,268 (197,324)

	Stock at the beginning of the year.	Production during the year.	Issue during the year.
Fowl cholera serum	20 doses	1,455	1,040 (1,225)
Fowl cholera vaccine	960 doses	1,380 (2,405)	1,665 (1,805)
Fowl-pox vaccine	...	2,810 (2,125)	2,650 (1,965)
Bovine lymphangitis vaccine.	For 29 cases.	290 courses	For 279 cases

Experiments were done on the viability of goat blood virus of the Mukteshwar strain No. 2 kept in atmospheric temperature, and of goat virus stored at room temperature under laboratory conditions. The virus was found to be viable up to ten days from the date of bleeding. The number of specimens examined was 5,033, of which 4,997 were blood and culture smears and 36 were faeces.

Research.—Work on artificial insemination was continued during the year and it was found that preserved undiluted semen could be used up to 48 hours, and preserved egg-yolk phosphate diluted semen up to 96 hours. Artificial insemination was conducted on seven cows in the city and 5 of them were found to be with calf. Safety and potency tests were conducted under controlled laboratory conditions on Ranikhet disease vaccine produced at the Veterinary College. The results were encouraging, and field tests were conducted on poultry in various farms. Under cold storage, the brew of the vaccine prepared was found to be potent up to four months. A study was made of the causes contributing to the stunted condition of cattle in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research contributed 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme. Work was also done on diseases such as Brucellosis, Tuberculosis in Bovines, Johne's disease, Anthrax, Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia, Pneumonia in lambs, Circling disease, diseases due to Clostridia and diseases of nutritional origin. The Kangayam cattle improvement scheme for improving the milking quality of the Kangayam cow, without imparing the draught qualities of the male was continued during the year. The toxic principle contained in the bulbs of the plant "Vishamoongil" was isolated and suitable antidotes studied.

Provincial Livestock Improvement Board.—The Board continued to function during the year and recommended the following main schemes :—

(*a*) Opening of Poultry Breeding Centres at Agricultural Research Stations.

(*b*) Opening of two Poultry Production Centres in the City of Madras.

(*c*) Opening of a Cattle Farm in Bellary district.

(*d*) Organization of two motorised Mobile Units to combat contagious diseases.

Government accepted the first two suggestions and the remaining two were under consideration. Government also accepted the proposal of the Board to increase the amount of premium granted to breeding bulls under the Premium scheme and to award prizes to calves born to breeding bulls in the Government Livestock (Bull) Distribution Scheme and District Board Schemes.

Madras Veterinary College.—The number of admissions permissible for the combined diploma and degree courses was increased to 80 (60) which included 10 seats for candidates from outside the Presidency, but only 64 candidates were actually admitted. The number admitted to the stockmen-compounders course was 29. Three scholarships were awarded during the year. The number of in and out-patients treated at the hospital was 809 and 7,235, respectively, the daily average attendance being 103 (101).

Miscellaneous.—During the year, Government sanctioned the grant of a subsidy of Rs. 35 to owners of calves who rear their calves to the age of nine months.

A small dairy was opened at the Veterinary Hospital, Kodaikanal. The scheme prepared by the Special Officer appointed for investigating the possibilities of opening dairies in jails was under the consideration of Government.

The scheme of salvage of dry cows in Madras City was continued during the year and admission of dry cows was resumed in November 1945. About 300 acres of forest were cleared to facilitate grazing. There were 116 animals on hand at the end of the year. A committee consisting of three members was constituted to visit the farm at Kambakkam and the collection depot at Madras once a month.

The scheme for the supply of fresh milk to the Southern Army at Bangalore from the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, continued throughout the year and 280,645 lb. of milk were supplied. Government sanctioned the opening of poultry farms near the headquarters of three districts.

The total number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was 22,594 (15,836). The animals in 5,651 cases were remanded to veterinary institutions declared as infirmaries under the Act. In order to conserve the goat population of the Province, instructions were issued to see that not more than 50 per cent of the goats slaughtered were females. The slaughter was prohibited of ewes below 2½ years, female goats below 2 years and male goats and sheep below 1½ years. Eight municipalities employed their own Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for meat inspection work, while the services of the local Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the department were utilized for the same purpose by 56 municipalities and 31 panchayat boards. Leaflets on Veterinary subjects were distributed free to the ryots, and propaganda work

was done by the staff in the course of their tours and especially at cattle fairs and shows. A unit consisting of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, two artists and a clerk was formed for the purpose of compiling propaganda material and devising methods of propaganda.

Finance.—The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 3·10 (3·12) lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 23·65 (20·09) lakhs.

Co-operative Societies

(*Year ending 30th June* 1946)

The general progress of the co-operative movement, during the years of the war, has not only been maintained but also accelerated during the year under report. On 30th June 1946, there were 16,068 (15,724) societies with 1·882 (1·743) million members on their rolls and with a working capital of Rs. 3,862·43 (3,415·97) lakhs. There has been a remarkable increase particularly in the number of societies for consumers, for urban milk supply, for weavers, and for the marketing of fruits and potatoes.

Credit Structure

As will be seen from the diagram attached, short-term credit in the co-operative movement is obtained through the primary, urban and rural societies which are financed by the Central Banks, which in their turn are financed by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, while long-term credit is obtained mainly through the Primary Land-Mortgage Banks which are financed by the Central Land-Mortgage Bank which is a provincial institution raising funds from the public in the shape of debentures guaranteed by Government.

Primary credit societies.—The year recorded an increase in membership to 6·66 (6·37) lakhs, in share capital to Rs. 59·22 (52·07) lakhs, in deposits to Rs. 49·12 (43·09) lakhs and in loans from Central Banks to Rs. 235·65 (189·95) lakhs. The financing banks have reduced their lending rates and this has helped in an expansion of the loan turnover of these societies. The position for the last four years is given below :—

	1942–43. RS. IN LAKHS.	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	167·18	167·16	189·67	265·85
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	278·08	260·76	272·58	327·65

Out of the loans issued during the year, Rs. 242·37 lakhs were for productive purposes, Rs. 20·63 lakhs for discharge of prior debts, and Rs. 2·85 lakhs for non-productive purposes. The percentage of balance due in respect of principal has been steadily

decreasing from 35·34 in 1943 to 29·09 in 1946. Out of the 10,877 societies, 6,154 worked at a net profit of Rs. 6·62 lakhs and the rest at a net loss of Rs. 12·72 lakhs. Non-agricultural Credit Societies consist of Urban Banks maintaining fluid resources, employee societies and other limited and unlimited liability societies situated in urban areas. The loan position of these societies is given below :—

	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	327·28	367·48	435·17
Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	326·75	337·03	363·43

The percentage of share capital and deposits to the total loans outstanding against the societies showed a sharp increase to 85·2 (65·3), an indication that the members have been investing their savings in these societies to a much larger extent. The percentage of balance due under principal for these societies decreased steadily from 16·35 in 1941-42 to 9·95 in 1945-46.

Central Co-operative Banks.—There were 30 such banks during the year with an affiliation of 13,269 societies. In spite of a general reduction in their borrowing rates, the inflow of deposits continued to be heavy, as will be shown by the following statement :—

	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans and deposits from inside the movement	284·55	328·55	400·56
Loans and deposits from outside the movement	342·41	388·65	451·74

In order to enable the Central Banks to raise more funds when they take up the financing of a large number of schemes of food procurement and distribution, Government raised the maximum credit limit from 10 times to 20 times their owned capital and the Registrar, in exercise of this power, raised the credit limit of the Malabar District Central Co-operative Bank to 20 times its owned capital and those of several other banks to more than 10 times their owned capital. The percentage of balance to demand in respect of principal has been falling very rapidly from 26·75 in 1941-42 to 6·22 in 1945-46. All the Central Banks worked at a profit, the total profit being Rs. 6·56 (6·27) lakhs. The cost of management, however, increased to Rs. 13·26 (11·45) lakhs.

A separate Central Bank was formed for Ramnad district with headquarters at Madura and it has proved to be a great success. The supersession of the Committee of the Anantapur Central Bank had to be continued for another year. The normal constitution of the Guntur Central Bank was restored in February 1946.

The Provincial Co-operative Bank had a large accumulation of deposits during the year with no corresponding progress in loan

business. Deposits increased by about Rs. 70 lakhs and the loan position was as below:—

	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	161·73	162·25	143·00
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	65·62	80·42	62·99

Long-Term Credit

Primary land-mortgage banks.—There were 119 (119) primary land-mortgage banks with a membership of 84,125 (83,684) and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20·39 (18·93) lakhs. The loan business of the banks showed an improvement, as will be seen below:—

	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	18·31	24·81	41·18
Loans outstanding	230·30	228·90	245·24

The enhancement of the individual maximum credit limit has enabled the bigger ryots to borrow from the primary banks. Lands offered as security, which used to be assessed at their pre-war values, are now valued at anything up to 10 per cent above the pre-war values. In accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Central Land Mortgage Bank to enquire into the conditions of some of the Primary Mortgage Banks which were working at a loss, the Central Land Mortgage Bank sanctioned subsidies to the "loss bank" on the condition that the work of the Supervisors was controlled by it. A special committee was also appointed by the Central Land Mortgage Bank to examine the possibility of improvement, in the working and loan business of the Primary Banks in the West Coast, as these banks could not make much progress, owing to the peculiar systems of land tenure and the personal laws prevalent in the area.

The Central Land-Mortgage Bank showed a rapid recovery in its loan business, as shown below:—

	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	18·26	24·78	42·78
Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	227·57	226·27	242·38

The bank continued to remit all collections including advance collections into the Sinking Fund. A fresh series of 3 per cent debentures for Rs. 32·5 lakhs was floated during the year thus bringing the borrowings to the full limit of Rs. 350 lakhs guaranteed by the Government. The net profit of the bank was Rs. 3·43 (2·84) lakhs.

Non-Credit Societies

Producers Societies

Sale societies and marketing federations.—There were 189 (181) Co-operative Sales Societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12·67 (10·41) lakhs and membership of 96,191 (90,880). Almost all items of agricultural produce continued to be controlled by Government and the agriculturist had to sell his stock at controlled rates. Sales Societies were therefore not able to do much work along the normal lines. They diverted their attention to processing activities such as the hulling of paddy, ginning of cotton, decortication of groundnut, grading and packing of fruits, etc. They supplied improved varieties of seed and manure to their members and, for the first time, they also undertook the distribution of compost manufactured by municipalities and panchayat boards out of rubbish and nightsoil. Processing activities however, declined in the value of the produce to Rs. 21·44 (37·47) lakhs. Government sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 7·75 lakhs for the erection of 25 cotton ginning factories in important cotton-growing areas, to be worked by these Co-operative Societies. Some of the marketing federations have recently undertaken procurement and sale of controlled foodgrains. A new scheme was introduced of appointing marketing panchayatdars whose main work will be to canvass applications for loans for cultivation purposes.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society is a central organization for producers' societies. Its total purchases during the year amounted to Rs. 7·58 lakhs and one of its main activities was the supply of fruit obtained from the Kodur Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society. Its Sales Emporium at Mount Road helped the Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Society and the Perambur Leather Workers' Co-operative Society to dispose of their finished products. The West Godavari Co-operative Marketing Federation had purchases and sales amounting to Rs. 8·36 lakhs and Rs. 8·77 lakhs respectively, and it acted as an agent of nine district co-operative wholesale stores in the deficit districts, for the supply of rice. Its exports on this account amounted to Rs. 38·29 lakhs. The Federation was entrusted with procurement work in the deltaic areas of West Godavari district. The Guntur District Co-operative Marketing Federation had purchases and sales amounting to Rs. 2·88 lakhs and Rs. 2·33 lakhs respectively. It undertook the purchase and sale of manure and cattle food to its members and it hired a rice mill for a period of two years for the supply of rice to other districts. The Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation had business amounting to Rs. 14·14 lakhs of purchases and Rs. 16·29 lakhs of sales. It also undertook procurement work. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society was engaged mainly in marketing potatoes to the value of Rs. 10·10 lakhs. It also undertook the sale of vegetables and the manufacture of manure. The South Kanara Agriculturists' Wholesale Co-operative Society undertook the marketing of arecanut, chillies, jaggery, cardamoms and cashewnut,

all to a total value of Rs. 21·44 lakhs. The Malabar District Produce Sale Society marketed produce such as copra, pepper, cashewnut, ginger and coffee to an extent of Rs. 11·32 lakhs.

Fruit growers' co-operative societies.—There were 13 fruit growers' co-operative societies during the year, of which the most important was the one at Kodur in Cuddapah district. The total sales of the society amounted to Rs. 13·12 (39·82) lakhs. The big drop is due mainly to the termination of the army contract and, to a smaller extent, to the failure of the orange crop. The society became the sole agent of Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., for the distribution of manure. The next biggest Fruit Growers' Society is the one at Palacole. Its total sales in limes and betel leaves amounted to Rs. 2·36 lakhs. The society undertook the manufacture of lime-squash and cordial. The Rajahmundry Fruit Growers' Society did business to the extent of Rs. 2·95 lakhs, and undertook the supply of oranges to the army when the Kodur Society was not able to do so, owing to the failure of the orange crop.

The sugarcane growers' societies.—There were 12 sugarcane growers' co-operative societies and five Unions working in the Province. The Sugar Excise Subsidy Scheme which was in force in the districts of South Kanara, Coimbatore and East Godavari was extended to the districts of Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. The Kirlampudi Union in East Godavari district, the Hospet Society in Bellary district and the South Kanara Society issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1·34 lakhs, Rs. 32,621 and Rs. 23,038 respectively. The last named society marketed jaggery belonging to its members, to the extent of Rs. 1·41 lakhs. There were also two Co-operative Sugar Factories in the Province, one at Ettikoppaka in Vizagapatam district and the other at Coimbatore. The former produced 738 tons and the latter 530 tons of sugar during the year.

Milk supply societies and unions.—There were 21 (19) such Unions and 253 (191) such societies at the end of the year. Of these, 208 societies were affiliated to 21 unions and functioned as feeder units of the latter without undertaking direct sale of milk. The other 45 Societies functioned as independent units. The transactions of the Unions amounted to Rs. 51·39 (27·59) lakhs of purchases and Rs. 58·95 (32·69) lakhs of sales, while those of the Societies amounted to Rs. 42·55 (20·08) lakhs of sales of which Rs. 10·64 lakhs was the value of milk sold directly to the public by the independent Societies. The figures for the more important Milk Unions are—

	Sales during the year. RS. IN LAKHS.
The Madras Milk Supply Union	28·98 (11·86)
The Coimbatore Milk Supply Union	17·93 (12·12)
The Madura Milk Supply Union	4·25
The Milk Supply Unions at Vellore, Mangalore, Chittoor, Ellore and Calicut	Over Rs. 1 lakh each.

The Madras and the Coimbatore unions supplied large quantities of milk to the Army. Loans to the extent of Rs. 4·18 lakhs were disbursed to two Unions and 89 Societies, mainly for the purchase of new animals.

Cottage industries societies.—There were, under this head, 49 societies for jaggery production, 44 for egg production, 35 for women's cottage industries, 11 for metal workers, 10 for pottery, 9 for bee-keeping and honey production, 7 for leather workers, 6 for coir workers, 6 for hand-made paper manufacture, 3 for charcoal production, 2 for basket-makers, 2 for button manufacturers, 2 for cigar manufacture, 2 for stone carvers, 1 for oil production, and 20 for other cottage industries. The total value of goods purchased and sold by these Societies amounted to Rs. 10·10 lakhs and Rs. 9·58 lakhs. In order to improve the supply of eggs for the civilian population, Government devoted some attention to the development of egg marketing societies and sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1,040 for each of 33 such societies. The Government of India contributed Rs. 20,000 towards this subsidy. The metal workers' societies showed good progress and registered sales amounting to Rs. 4·11 lakhs. They have been considerably handicapped by the shortage of metals. The leather workers' societies have also been quite successful and the Madura Society has applied for a grant for the purpose of constructing an up-to-date tannery. Government sanctioned a scheme for the development of basket-making in the districts of Kurnool, Chittoor and Salem, and appointed three Junior Inspectors specially for this purpose. The women's co-operative societies produce shirts, socks, children's garments, etc., and sell them on a consignment basis through the emporium of the Provincial Marketing Society. During the year, they sold goods worth Rs. 19,000 (1,300). The scarcity of mill cloth has hampered the progress of these Societies to a certain extent.

Weavers' societies.—There has been a steady development of weavers' co-operative societies, in spite of the difficulties arising from the shortage of yarn. The following table will show the progress during the past five years :—

	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.
Number of Primary weavers' societies ..	215	228	263	311	336
Number of members ..	19,676	31,431	42,438	51,131	65,286
Number of looms ..	9,766	23,720	16,854	26,936	39,452
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Paid-up share capital ..	2·21	4·16	6·23	10·26	20·07
Value of cloth produced ..	20·31	91·12	85·88	162·54	347·69
Value of cloth sold ..	25·31	95·83	87·11	174·44	375·09

The value of cloth produced and sold during the year was more than double that of the previous year. The wages paid to members by all the societies amounted to Rs. 147·6 lakhs and the net profit

earned amounted to Rs. 50·37 lakhs, while the net loss sustained was Rs. 0·46 lakh. The Yenmiganur Weavers' Society in Bellary district is the biggest of these primary societies. It earned a net profit of Rs. 1·35 lakhs.

The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society continued to supply yarn and other raw material to the primary societies, and to market a portion of their finished goods. It supplied yarn to the value of Rs. 107·74 (79·51) lakhs and purchased finished goods amounting to Rs. 64·53 (15·62) lakhs. Its sales, conducted through its 36 emporiums situated all over the Province, amounted to Rs. 83·75 (41·84) lakhs. Since 1st July 1945, the Provincial Society has been maintaining collective weaving centres in the districts of Salem, Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Kurnool, Chittoor, East Godavari and Ramnad, the handloom factories at Basin Bridge, Kurnool and Cuddalore, a Screen Printing Factory at Madras and a second block printing factory at Chirala. The Provincial Society became the sole distributors of Hydro-Sulphate of Soda. It undertook the supply of three million yards of lunghies to the Government of India. The number of dye-houses was increased to 5 (3) by the starting of two at Rajahmundry and Tiruttani, respectively.

There were 7 (6) kumbli weavers' co-operative societies which produced goods to the value of Rs. 36,000. The Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers' Society is the only one of its kind in the Province and it produces carpets of Mogul, Persian and modern designs and has a dye-house attached for dyeing wool. It produced carpets to the value of Rs. 47,000.

Consumers Societies

Wholesale Co-operative Stores.—There were 21 (21) of these stores during the year. They functioned as central distributing agencies for the primary or retail stores attached to them. But their services were also utilized, to a considerable extent, for the distribution of controlled articles, not only to their constituent retail stores, but also to private retailers. They have also undertaken large-scale procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains. These special activities accounted for the remarkable expansion of their trade in recent years, as shown in the following table :—

	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.
Number of members	6,538	8,568	9,427
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Value of purchases	554·43	975·18	1,148·48
Value of annual sales	518·83	963·17	1,266·58
Net profit	9·85	11·42	17·30

About 94 per cent of the purchases were of controlled commodities, while 87 per cent of the sales were of foodgrains and other household provisions, and 65 per cent of the sales were to private

merchants and others. The wholesale stores at Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput and Mangalore were appointed as the sole wholesale dealers in foodgrains under the rationing schemes in the respective districts. Generally speaking, most of these stores have been utilized more or less as agents of Government by the Civil Supplies Department and they have, in most cases, responded with commendable energy and earnestness.

Primary or retail co-operative stores.—The relevant figures relating to these stores for the last three years are given below :—

	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.
Number of stores	1,191	1,286	1,346
Number of branches and depots	692	998	989
Number of members (in lakhs)	3·43	4·08	4·47
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Value of purchases during the year ..	806·96	1,099·24	1,266·54
Value of sales	832·36	1,176·86	1,357·55
Net profit	19·31	19·67	22·54

About 58 per cent of the total purchases was from private merchants and others, while only 34 per cent was from district wholesale stores ; about 61 per cent of the purchases was of controlled articles. Of the total sales, 65 per cent was to non-members and only 35 per cent to members. The value of controlled commodities sold amounted to 68 per cent of the total sales. Out of 1,346 stores, 803 worked at a total net profit of Rs. 22·54 lakhs and 502 at a net loss of Rs. 5·35 lakhs. These stores have been assisting the Civil Supplies authorities by participating in schemes of rationing and in the distribution of controlled commodities all over the Province. Out of 524 Primary Stores situated in urban and semi-urban areas, 242 have been allotted 755 ration depots under the statutory rationing scheme and the number of ration cards registered with these stores on 30th June 1946 was 3·48 (2·97) lakhs which works out to 26 (22) per cent of the total number of cards registered in the Province. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society alone had 64 branches in the City. A few of these stores have also undertaken the procurement of foodgrains on a small scale; 57 undertook procurement of paddy and rice and opened 107 depots for the purpose, while 49 undertook procurement of millets and opened 32 depots for the purpose, the value of stock procured being Rs. 20·66 lakhs of paddy and rice and Rs. 7·36 lakhs of millets.

There were 194 primary stores in urban areas, 330 in semi-urban areas and 822 in rural areas or places not served by municipal councils or major panchayat boards. The large number of rural stores is an indication of the valuable work done by these stores by way of distribution of controlled commodities. The sales of these three varieties of stores amounted to Rs. 583·6 lakhs for urban, Rs. 383·80 lakhs for semi-urban and Rs. 390·15 lakhs for rural stores.

There were 69 industrial employees stores, 74 stores for Government and local fund servants and 1,203 general stores, the sales in each class being Rs. 125·17 lakhs, Rs. 63·04 lakhs and Rs. 1,169·34 lakhs respectively. The industrial employees stores have been rendering very good service to the workers in the industrial areas.

Medical co-operative stores.—There were two co-operative stores of this type, one at Madras and the other at Guntur. The one at Madras had sales amounting to Rs. 68,000 (6,000) and made a net profit of Rs. 14,000, while the one at Guntur had sales valued at Rs. 73,000 and made a profit of Rs. 9,000.

Miscellaneous

Land colonization co-operative societies.—There were 26 such societies at the end of the year working in eight districts, and the control of 23 of these was transferred to the Co-operative Department from the Revenue Department, with effect from 1st July 1945. These Societies are meant for the benefit of landless agricultural labourers. An extent of 11,348 acres of land was held by these 23 societies, and the area actually brought under cultivation was 8,386 acres out of a total cultivable area of 9,951 acres. Under the "Accelerated Scheme" for sinking wells, 94 irrigation wells were sunk by the colonists in North Arcot and Coimbatore districts. There are now 11 Senior Inspectors in charge of these societies.

Land colonization societies for ex-service men.—The formation of these societies is one of the major items of the resettlement programme for this Province, the idea being that the society would own lands, reclaim them and provide irrigation facilities wherever necessary and also encourage colonists to take up industries such as cattle-breeding, poultry-farming, dairying, etc. There were 50 such schemes under consideration, of which 22 were approved and three abandoned. Six societies were registered during the year and three of them actually started work at Palavapudi, Komagiripatnam and Kandikuppa respectively. The control of these three societies was transferred to the Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras.

Land reclamation societies.—There were 14 societies in Tanjore district and one in Trichinopoly district for the reclamation of land in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area. These societies have been able so far to reclaim 11,239 acres out of a total of 14,250.

Irrigation societies.—There were 17 such societies formed for the purpose of undertaking work such as repairs to irrigation channels, tanks, etc., and the regulation and supervision of the distribution of water. The Societies covered an extent of 7,928 acres.

Agricultural demonstration and improvement societies.—There were 67 such societies working with the purpose of supplying their members with improved varieties of seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements, iron tyres and axles.

Building societies.—There were 113 such societies working during the year. They had to work under very difficult conditions, owing to the acute shortage of building materials, inflated prices of building sites and the high cost of labour. The value of houses completed and still under construction amounted to Rs. 24·69 lakhs.

Scheduled Castes societies.—These Societies for Scheduled Castes have been doing mostly credit business. At the end of the year, there were 2,328 Societies serving 1·14 lakhs of members including such sections as the Kallars of Tanjore and Madura, fishermen of Malabar and South Kanara, and the hill tribes of Vizagapatam and East Godavari.

Labour contract societies.—There were 21 such societies at the beginning of the year and seven more were formed during the year for the resettlement of ex-servicemen. The control of these seven societies was transferred to the Director of Resettlement and Employment and the remaining 21 continued to be under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The value of work actually executed by these 21 societies amounted to Rs. 88,201 and the wages paid to members came to Rs. 46,745.

Co-operative insurance societies.—There were four such societies working during the year. The Madras Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society was formed in June 1946. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, which has been working for the last 14 years, had at the end of 1945, 15,489 policies in force, with a face value of Rs. 174·52 lakhs. The premia collected during the year 1945 was Rs. 8·69 (5·64) lakhs.

Printing societies.—There were three societies working during the year which did a total business of Rs. 1·97 lakhs.

General

The normal supervision of co-operative societies, especially rural credit societies, continued to be in the hands of local co-operative supervising unions and the central banks. There were 263 (247) unions, two language federations, two audit unions, and four co-operative training institutes at the end of the year. For purposes of supervision, 8,748 (8,791) societies were affiliated to the unions. The central banks pool and administer the supervision fund contributed by affiliated societies, and meet the cost of the staff employed for supervision. Training in co-operation continued to be imparted through the five institutes in the Province. Government permitted the training of 200 ex-service men at these institutes, the fees being met by Government. The trainees were given a stipend of Rs. 35 a month during the period of training, provided they were prepared to serve in any of the co-operative institutions for two years thereafter.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union continued to be a central institution for carrying on propaganda in the Province.

It had 649 (637) institutions on its rolls. The main activities of the Union were, as usual, the publication of the Madras Journal of Co-operation and the subsidizing of Co-operative journals published in the regional languages, the running of a library, publishing of propaganda literature, the holding of examinations for students of mufassal co-operative institutes and the conduct of training classes for Panchayatdars. The regional journals published were: "Sahakaramu" in Telugu, "Kuturavu" in Tamil, "Paraspara Sahayee" in Malayalam and "Sahakari" in Kanarese.

Staff.—On 30th June 1946 there were one Registrar, three Joint Registrars, 43 Deputy Registrars, one Assistant Registrar, 161 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 430 Inspectors and 779 Junior Inspectors. Four Deputy Registrars were working in the Textile Department, one was in charge of the Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society and another in charge of the Kodur Fruit-Growers' Co-operative Society. Tanjore district was bifurcated into two Circles with one Deputy Registrar at Tanjore and one at Kumbakonam.

The official audit of the accounts of the 15,423 societies for the co-operative year 1944–45 and that of 186 societies for the calendar year 1945 was done by the departmental staff. The work of audit was heavy because of the large turnovers in many types of societies, particularly the consumers' co-operative societies and weavers' societies. A sum of Rs. 1,29,155 was due by way of audit fees from 1,105 societies and of this, Rs. 1,13,013 was collected.

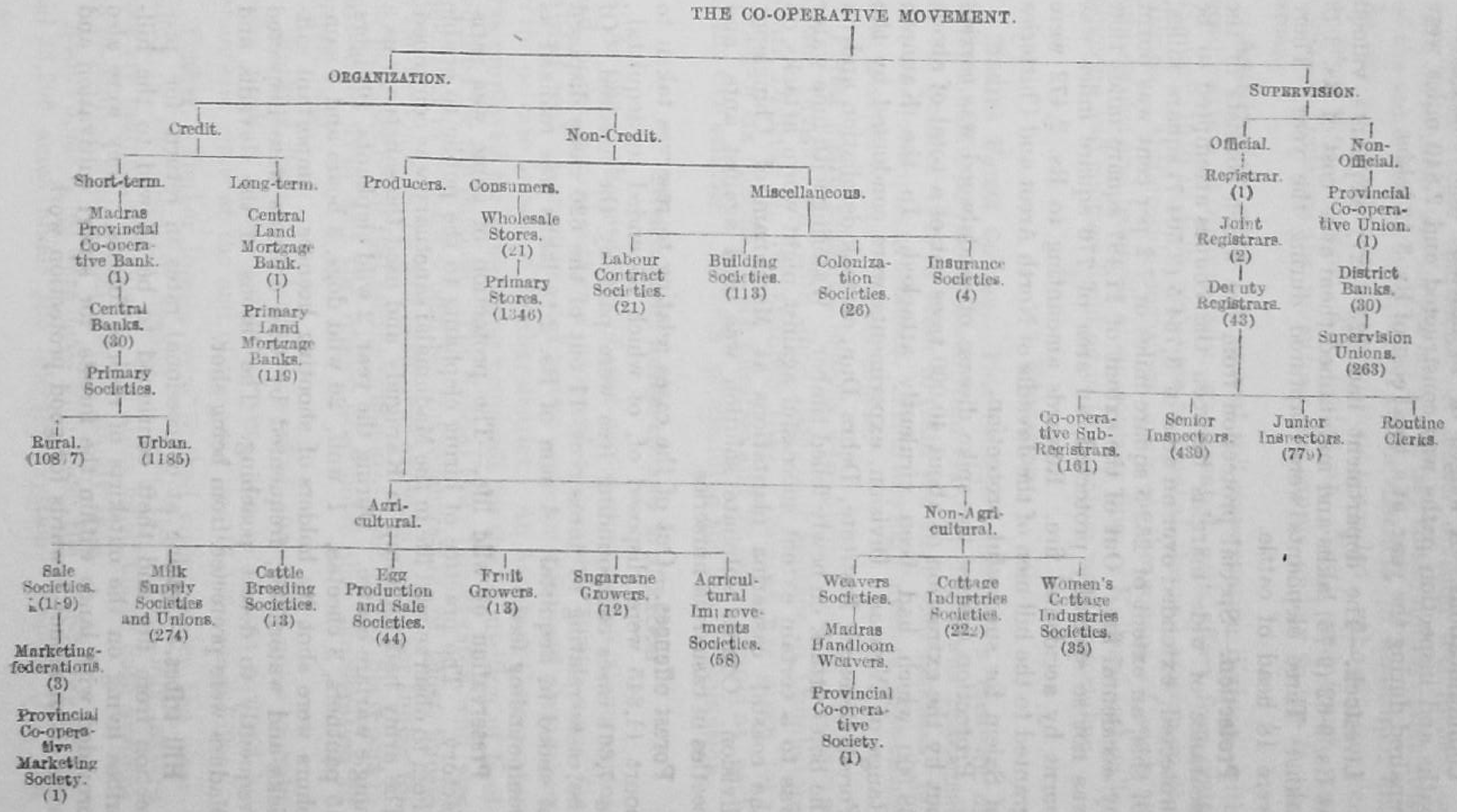
There were 5,747 arbitration references pending at the beginning of the year, 11,160 were received during the year and 12,768 disposed of. Of those disposed of, 8,463 were by non-official arbitrators and the rest by departmental staff. The amount involved in these references was Rs. 7·78 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·89 lakhs was collected during arbitration proceedings. There were 18,443 execution petitions pending disposal during the year involving a sum of Rs. 56·90 lakhs. Of these 10,131 were disposed of, covering an amount of Rs. 21·25 lakhs.

Forests (1945–46)

General Administration

Area.—The area of reserved forest at the end of the year was 18,776 (18,778) square miles, consisting of 15,406 square miles managed by the Forest Department, 3,024 square miles managed by forest panchayats and 3,368 square miles of ryots' forests.

Demarcation.—A length of 10 miles of reserve boundaries was newly demarcated. Out of a total length of 21,096 miles of artificial boundaries, 10,674 miles were cleared by subordinates, free of cost. A length of 124 miles of boundaries between the Province and the States of Mysore and Hyderabad was also cleared. The re-survey of the southern boundary of the Karimpuzha reserve forests in Nilambur divisions was taken up.


THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.
ORGANIZATION.
SUPERVISION.
Credit.
Non-Credit.
Short-term.
Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. (1)
Central Banks. (30)
Primary Societies.
Rural.
Urban. (1185)
Long-term.
Central Land Mortgage Bank. (1)
Primary Land Mortgage Banks. (119)
Producers.
Consumers.
Wholesale Stores. (21)
Primary Stores. (1346)
Miscellaneous.
Labour Contract Societies. (21)
Building Societies. (113)
Colonization Societies. (26)
Insurance Societies. (4)
Agricultural.
Sale Societies.
Marketing-federations. (3)
Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society. (1)
Milk Supply Societies and Unions. (274)
Cattle Breeding Societies. (13)
Egg Production and Sale Societies. (44)
Fruit Growers. (13)
Sugarcane Growers. (12)
Agricultural Improvements Societies. (58)
Non-Agricultural.
Weavers Societies.
Madras Handloom Weavers.
Provincial Co-operative Society. (1)
Cottage Industries Societies.
Women's Cottage Industries Societies. (35)
Official.
Registrar. (1)
Joint Registrars. (2)
Deputy Registrars. (43)
Non-Official.
Provincial Co-operative Union. (1)
District Banks. (30)
Supervision Unions. (263)
Co-operative Sub-Registrars. (161)
Senior Inspectors. (430)
Junior Inspectors.
Routine Clerks.

Communications.—A length of 43 miles of new roads, bridle-paths and inspection paths was constructed and 2,840 miles were repaired during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 3·12 lakhs.

Livestock.—The department had 125 (127) elephants valued at Rs. 9·62 (9·76) lakhs and maintained them at a cost of Rs. 2·78 lakhs. Three elephants were captured during the year. There were 18 head of cattle.

Protection.—Special protection from fire which consists of the clearance of wide margins between the coupes attempted to be protected, extended over an area of 3,764·5 (3,504·7) square miles. Of this, an extent of 252·5 square miles or 7·2 per cent was burnt by accidental fire. Out of the extent of 11,487 square miles that was not so specially protected, an area of 776 square miles was burnt by accidental fire. Rewards amounting to Rs. 2,472 were granted to the hill men of the Javadis of North Arcot and Chitteries of Salem for successful protection.

Protection against the spike disease of sandalwood was carried out by the extraction of about 40,000 trees out of a total of about 68,000 which had been virulently attacked. In the Kannoth Range of Wynaad Division, experiments were conducted by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on teak defoliation and on the borer attack on newly felled timber. Watering with lime-water was to a certain extent successful against night-worm attacks on the coastal casuarina plantations at Markanam of Chingleput division. Copper sulphate solution was used against ants and beetles in casuarina nurseries.

Forest offences.—Out of the cases relating to reserves taken to court 11,845 were disposed of, of which 55 ended in acquittal; in 7,661 cases compounding fees were paid by the accused. Of the cases relating to unreserves, 11 out of the 620 cases disposed of ended in acquittal. A sum of Rs. 2·18 lakhs was realized as compounding fees.

Preservation of wild life.—The protection of game was satisfactory. The practice of hiring elephants to the public to enable them to observe wild life in the Madumalai sanctuary was continued. The army had its camp in Karagudy and used the sanctuary as a jungle warfare centre. During the year, 2 wild elephants, 10 tigers, 15 panthers, 3 cheetas, 1 wolf, 26 wild dogs, 3 boars and 3 sambhurs were shot by holders of shooting licences. Important salt-licks and waterholes, frequented by wild animals were inspected frequently to detect poaching. The bisons of the Javadis and Madura were protected from being shot.

Hill tribes.—Grazing at concessional rates in return for protection from fire and theft continued to be allowed to the hill-tribes living on the outskirts of reserve forests. They were also provided with lands within the forests, for kumri cultivation and were given money rewards for good protection work.

Famine fodder operations.—A fodder division was formed on 12th November 1945 for the supply of hay to the military, but most of the stock had to be diverted to the districts of Anantapur and Bellary where acute famine conditions prevailed. About 1,200 tons of hay were supplied. The Cuddapah, North and South, and Chittoor Divisions also undertook the supply of hay to the famine areas.

Anti-erosion work.—A special soil conservation division, with headquarters at Aruvankadu, was created with effect from 28th January 1946 to take measures to combat the soil erosion in the Nilgiris. Anti-erosion measures, such as the sowing of seeds of fuel species and bamboos along contour lines in Kollegal and gully-plugging and contour bunding in Coimbatore were undertaken.

Education

Madras Forest College.—This College which, as a measure of retrenchment, had been closed from 1st July 1939, was re-opened on 1st October 1945 in order to train the large staff necessary for post-war development schemes. From serving Foresters, 35 students were selected for the 1945–47 course.

Forest guard schools.—Schools were opened, one in Godavari Lower Division on 25th June 1945, and another in Coimbatore South Division on 1st October 1945. Training was given for a period of six months, to six foresters and 32 forest guards at each of the two schools. All were successful in the final examination.

Silviculture, Research and Utilization

As one of the measures of post-war reconstruction, Government had under consideration a proposal to acquire 50,000 acres for raising teak plantations and 30,000 acres for soft wood plantations in the private forests of Malabar district. An Assistant Conservator was employed for submitting proposals for the acquisition of land required for the purpose. The Special Duty Conservator who was appointed to prepare a plan for the regeneration of those forests in the Province which had been over-exploited either for timber for war purposes or for fuel for the urban areas, submitted his report in November 1945 and the report was under the consideration of Government.

Working plans.—Including an area of 805 square miles brought under working plans during the year, the total area covered by sanctioned plans at the end of the year was 14,500 square miles.

Timber.—Timber forests were worked either under the clear-felling or the selection system. Under the latter, only mature trees are marked and felled. The areas felled under both systems are re-planted with timber species, mainly teak.

About 3,954 acres were dealt with under the clear-felling system and 38,206 acres under the selection system. Besides this, an

area of 9,888 acres were worked in unreserves on the Upper Godavari by the sale of timber coupes.

The Forest Utilization Officer in charge of the Timber Supply Circle continued to organize special sales of timber, the supply of sleepers to the railways, the supply of timber to the army and the inspection and despatch of timber purchased by the Department of Supply. Owing to the termination of the war, there was a reduction of timber supplies to the Defence Services, as a result of which the Timber Supply Division at Trivandrum was closed on 16th November 1945 and the Supply Division at Cannanore and Trichur on 28th February 1946.

The quantity and value of timber supplied to the Services are given below :—

	Quant'ty of timber in tons.	Value of timber in lakhs of rupees.	Value of ballies, poles and sleepers in lakhs of rupees.
From the Madras Forest Department ..	10,169	14·83	3·10
From private purchases	67,095	77·77	9·78
From Cochin State	18,352	16·25	7·17
From Trivandrum	4,358	3·81	

The turnover of the Circle was Rs. 132·73 (177·65) lakhs. The numbers of broad-gauge and metre-gauge sleepers supplied to the railways were 8,205 and 2,243 respectively. The total output of timber was 95,740 (87,820) tons of which 27,600 (28,900) tons were removed by Government agency, the quantity removed by purchasers being 55,560 tons. In South Kanara Division, a much larger quantity of match wood was extracted by the Western India Match Factory on seigniorage rates. The total revenue realized from soft wood sales amounted to Rs. 2·44 lakhs. The quantity of timber removed by free grantees increased to 2,140 (1,140) tons, owing to the greater number of free grants on account of accidents by fire.

Fuel.—Most of the fuel forests were worked under the simple coppice system, the total area felled being 63,596 acres. Owing to the very large demand for fuel created by war conditions, several advance coupes in certain fuel series and additional areas outside the fuel series were felled. An extent of 10,821 acres was clear-felled for the planting of casuarina and the concentrated regeneration of other species. The quantity of fuel extracted from reserve forests, reserve lands and leased forests decreased to 466,738 (477,565) tons, of which 8,063 tons were removed departmentally, 1,363 tons by free grantees, 1,550 tons by right holders and the rest by purchasers. There was a decrease of 23,588 tons under removals by Government agency. The outturn from unreserves amounted to 9,350 (375) tons, the large increase being due to the clear felling of areas in Chingleput Division for the planting of casuarina and to the extraction from the Perumalkuppam unreserves in the Vellore West Division for Madras supplies. In addition to this 11,944 tons of casuarina and junglewood were supplied to Madras City from

the Chingleput Division. Departmental manufacture of charcoal on a large scale was carried on in Madura district.

Sandalwood.—Sandalwood grows naturally in the hill-tracts both in the reserves and unreserves of South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts, in the Javadis and in Salem North Division. There were indications of a diminishing yield owing to spike disease. Tree species meant to serve as hosts were raised on a small scale in poor sandalwood forests in Salem North Division with the object of raising sandal artificially later on. In the spike-affected areas, extraction of sandal was confined only to dead trees. The total area operated on for sandalwood was 225,318 acres, the quantity extracted being 885 tons. There were 166 tons on hand at the beginning of the year and 938 tons were sold during the year. Retail sales were at the rate of Re. 1 to Re. 1–4–0 per pound.

Bamboos.—Bamboo areas are generally worked on a three-year rotation, the area being leased to contractors who fell according to certain rules. The extent so operated upon was 11·21 lakhs of acres, the value of bamboos removed being Rs. 10·4 (11·1) lakhs.

Natural regeneration in both timber and fuel forests was generally satisfactory. The conversion of mixed deciduous forests to pure teak was continued over an extent of about 3,330 acres, and other timber species were raised over an area of 1,226 acres. Of the total area of 4,556 acres of timber plantation, 1,114 acres were raised in conjunction with field crops which kept down the costs and provided work and food for jungle people. Departmental kumri cultivation was undertaken in Wynaad, Nilambur and South Kanara. Fuel plantations were raised over a total area of 4,099 acres, of which 1,023 acres were planted by kumri cultivators, and 414 by departmental kumri cultivation. About 73 acres were planted with wattle in Madura and the Nilgiris. Casuarina plantations were raised over an extent of 5,212 (2,920) acres. Cashew was dibbled over an area of 130 acres in Nellore and Tinnevelly Divisions and was planted on 367 acres in South Kanara Division.

Grazing.—About 14,089 square miles or 89·29 per cent of departmental forest were open to grazing throughout the year and 1,694 square miles or 10·71 per cent were closed to grazing, of which, 1,436 square miles or 9·1 per cent were closed throughout the year. About 25·64 lakhs of cattle were permitted to graze in departmental and panchayat forests and the total revenue realized was Rs. 6·60 lakhs. The number of cattle impounded was 35,165. A sum of Rs. 8,245 was spent on the improvement of water facilities. An area of 500 acres in Kambakkam reserve forests in Nellore Division was cleared at a cost of Rs. 4,000 for the salvage of dry cows from Madras. In the Nilgiris division an area of 5,610 acres of grass land was burnt in order to promote quick growth of grass. The "deferred form" of grazing, which consists of the opening of felled fuel coupes carrying good pasture to cattle for a short period, continued in Kollegal and Coimbatore North Division over an

extent of 622 acres. The rotational form of grazing under which the grazing block is divided into a few paddocks and all the cattle are admitted to one paddock at a time for a short period was in force over an extent of 1·22 lakhs of acres. The system of issuing permits through the agency of village headmen was continued in Salem North and South and Kollegal Divisions, but the system was not very satisfactory.

Minor forest produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted amounted to Rs. 9·22 (8·21) lakhs. Among the items collected departmentally were nux-vomica, soapnuts, sarasaparila, honey, wax, sambhur and deer horns, ivory, wattle bark and pyrethrum flowers. In aid of the Grow More Food Campaign, rules relating to the removal of manure leaves were relaxed.

Finance.—The total revenue realized was Rs. 140·13 (140·75) lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 76·40 (81·48) lakhs.

Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department (1945–46)

District Collectors were in charge of the ameliorative work relating to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department, while the Commissioner of Labour acted as a co-ordinating officer. The Provincial Advisory Board was reconstituted during the year, and five out of the nine members were renominated. The Board met on three occasions. The District Advisory Committees were also reconstituted and they met on several occasions in the various districts.

House-sites.—During the year, 226 (154) house-sites covering an extent of 7·67 (11·05) acres were provided by assignment of Government lands in the various districts. By acquisition of private lands, 218 (401) house-sites covering an extent of 15 89 (41·87) acres were provided at a cost of Rs. 14,944 (29,313) of which Rs. 5,328 was borne by the applicants. A total number of 47,483 house-sites by assignment and 43,447 by acquisition have been provided since the commencement of the operations of the Labour Department.

Education.—There were 1,112 (1,082) schools working at the end of the year (of which, one was a night school) and 68,845 (55,310) children received instruction in these schools. The scheme for the supply of free midday meals was extended to all the Labour schools in the Province. These meals were supplied by contractors in 760 schools, and headmasters in 350 schools. An expenditure of Rs. 8·04 lakhs was incurred under this item and about 64,000 pupils were fed, as a result of which the attendance of the pupils improved considerably as also their health.

Scholarships.—Separate allotments were provided in the Budget for the grant of scholarships to converts and non-converts. The

following table will indicate the different types of scholarships and the amounts awarded :—

	Non-converts.		Converts.	
	Number.	Amount. RS.	Number.	Amount. RS.
Non-residential—General education ..	5,124	77,680	968	19,556
Non-residential—Collegiate	76	2,930	7	290
Residential—Collegiate	169	27,287	29	5,253
Professional courses of study ..	43	14,204	29	7,824
Commercial	3	144	1	36
Physical education	1	490	..	..
Seva-Sadan	9	1,188	..	..
Industrial—Non-residential.. ..	72	1,285	42	1,383
Residential	15	1,310	6	460
Total ..	5,512	1,26,568	1,082	34,802

In all, 6,594 (7,095) scholarships were granted at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1·61 (1·52) lakhs. Payment of examination fees amounting to Rs. 4,224 (4,545) was waived in the case of 356 (380) pupils. For the purchase of books, clothes, etc., the Commissioner of Labour disbursed a total amount of Rs. 1,709 (1,844), while the Collectors of districts granted a sum of Rs. 4,702 (4,211). The Labour Department maintained one hostel at each of the places Madras, Salem, Calicut, Masulipatam, Ootacamund and Hubbathalai (Nilgiris district) and two hostels at Chidambaram (one for girls and one for boys) for the benefit of the students of the eligible classes. Government also subsidized 69 hostels in the various districts, at a total cost of Rs. 1·68 lakhs. The total expenditure on education rose sharply to Rs. 25·88 (16·68) lakhs.

Provision of amenities.—A total amount of Rs. 2·43 (1·51) lakhs was spent on the construction and repair of drinking water wells throughout the Province, and the expenditure on the provision of pathways, burial grounds, latrines, etc., amounted to Rs. 12,891. In the City of Madras a total sum of Rs. 33,077 was spent on the provision of amenities and sanitary improvements in the various labour colonies.

Partially Excluded Areas (1945–46)

The partially excluded areas are the Agency tracts in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari.

Vizagapatam Agency

Season and agriculture.—The average rainfall rose to 54·53 (49·31) inches. The season was favourable for agricultural operations and the yield of dry crops and paddy was fair in the Araku Valley. In this valley, 345 acres were set apart for departmental cultivation, and 125 tons of vegetables and potatoes were produced.

Justice.—Crime continued to be light during the year, and was well handled. There were 720 (1,140) criminal cases, 4 (6) criminal

appeals and 4 (3) Sessions cases for disposal. On the civil side there were 101 (120) suits and 25 (17) appeals for disposal, of which 65 (65) suits and 7 (13) appeals were disposed of.

Political and agrarian.—There were no political disturbances during the year. The warrant issued against Marri Kamayya was withdrawn.

Medical.—There were 6 (5) medical institutions working during the year. The rural dispensary at Sitammapeta had to remain closed for want of a rural medical practitioner. The jeeps sanctioned for Chintapalli and Araku were of assistance to medical officers in their village visits and ante-natal and child-welfare work. The total number of patients treated was 28,823 (32,030).

Public health.—There were 55 deaths from smallpox. All possible preventive measures were taken by the two Health Inspectors in charge of this Agency. Anti-malarial schemes continued to be worked during the year, at the following places :—

K.D. Peta, Chintapalli, Araku Valley and Paleru.

Cinchona febrifuge pills were distributed freely. No cases of black-water fever were reported.

Veterinary.—The touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of Narasapatam, Chodavaram, Salur and Palakonda have been attending to the work. Three breeding bulls were stationed at Gunukudi, Sarabarmapalem and Malalamakaram. Twenty-one cases of foot-and-mouth diseases were reported.

Education.—The existing school at Araku was converted into a higher elementary school. The total number of pupils attending the schools was 4,089 (4,069). There were 35 (35) Government schools, 13 (13) local board schools and 42 (42) aided schools.

East Godavari Agency

Season and agriculture.—The average rainfall fell to 44·5 (59·2) inches. The yield of crops was good except for the cholam crop in Chodavaram taluk.

Justice.—There was a slight increase in crime under all heads except theft, but it was satisfactorily handled. There were 1,266 criminal cases, 16 criminal appeals and 5 Sessions cases for disposal, of which 1,238 criminal cases, 16 criminal appeals and 4 Sessions cases were disposed of. On the civil side, there were 240 (221) suits and 9 (7) appeals for disposal, of which 134 suits and 4 appeals were disposed of.

Medical.—There were two hospitals and eight regular dispensaries working during the year. Out of the eight dispensaries two remained closed from July 1945 owing to lack of medical men. The total number of patients treated was 52,991 (58,798). The number of midwives at work was 7 (9) and the number of labour cases conducted was 351 (462). During the year 10,199 (13,204)

cases of malaria were treated. There was also one case of black-water fever.

Public health.—There were 122 deaths as a result of smallpox infection in 44 villages. Vaccination was made compulsory in 33 villages, and 27,991 (21,954) persons were vaccinated. Cinchona febrifuge pills were distributed free of cost.

Veterinary.—There was one veterinary institution at Bhadrachalam and three touring billets stationed at Adatigala, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram. But the one at Adatigala remained closed for want of hands.

Education.—The scheme for the free supply of midday meals to the children of hillmen was extended to Cholavaram and Ellavaram taluks as also the scheme of scholarships. The total number of pupils was 5,715 (5,683).

West Godavari Agency

Season and agriculture.—The rainfall during the year was 39·31 (43·72) inches and the season was favourable for all crops.

Justice.—Crime in this area was fairly light, though there was an increase under house-breaking and theft. There were 12 criminal cases, 2 appeals and 2 Sessions cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 9 cases, 2 appeals and 2 Sessions cases were disposed of. In the civil courts, there were 88 suits and 8 appeals for disposal, of which 37 suits and 5 appeals were disposed of.

Public health.—One hospital, two dispensaries and one rural dispensary worked during the year, the total number of persons treated being 46,273 (48,546). The three midwives working in the area attended to 195 (254) labour cases. Cinchona febrifuge tablets were distributed free to persons suffering from malaria in the interior villages. A total number of 13,715 (9,855) vaccinations was done during the year.

Veterinary.—There was one veterinary dispensary in the area and it attended to 1,408 (983) cases in all.

Education.—There were 1 secondary school and 97 elementary schools maintained by Government. The total number of pupils was 4,568 (4,458).

Excluded Areas (1945–46)

The Laccadive and Amindivi Islands

The Laccadive Islands and Minicoy were administered by the Collector of Malabar. The last biennial inspection was done early in 1945. Three dispensaries in the labour settlement at Minicoy were working during the year. A permanent post of midwife for

Androth was sanctioned with effect from 19th April 1945. In September 1945, smallpox broke out in a severe form, in Agati island. A special relief party consisting of a doctor, a sanitary inspector, five vaccinators, etc., was sent out to the islands on 1st October 1945. Again a second party consisting of one health inspector, three vaccinators, etc., went out on 27th October 1945. Temporary hospitals for a period of three months were opened in Androth, Minicoy and Kevarithi islands and the epidemic was finally brought under control.

The construction of a building for a new school at Minicoy was completed. There were four schools working in the area. Three agricultural demonstration maistries continued to work in the islands of Agathi, Kevarithi and Androth. The islands continued to profit from the high prices of coconut and copra.

The Amindivi islands were administered by the Collector of South Kanara. An agricultural demonstration maistri worked in the Ameni and Kadmat islands, a temporary additional midwife was working in the island of Kadmat, Kiltan and Chetlat. There was an outbreak of smallpox in Kiltan island, but it was brought under control. The economic condition of the islanders was very satisfactory because of the high prices of copra.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports (1945–46)

The ports of Madras, Vizagapatam and Cochin are under the Government of India while the Tuticorin Port and other minor ports are administered by the Madras Government. The following are some of the details relating to the various ports in the Province :—

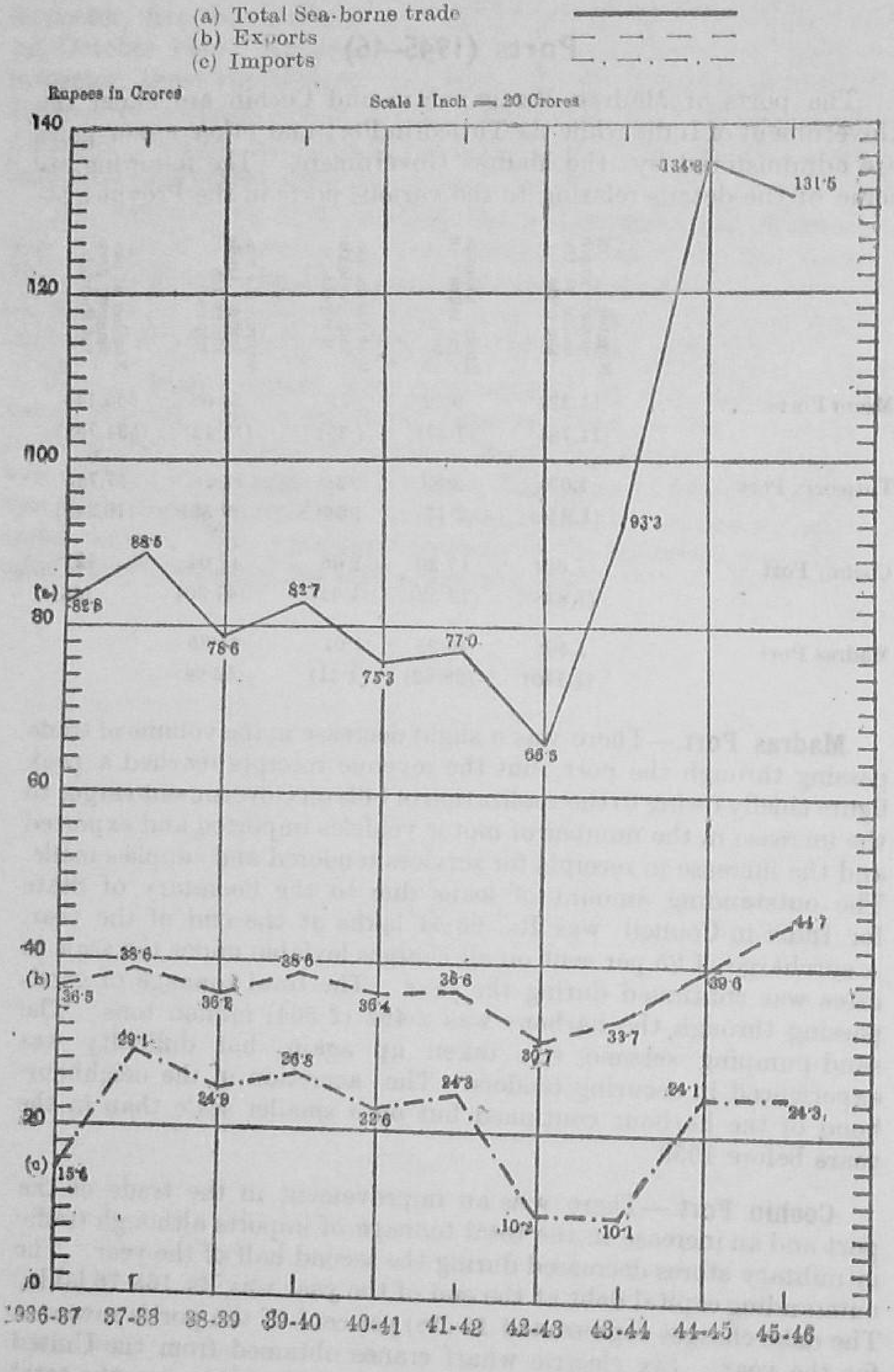
	Number of vessels which called at the the ports.	Their tonnage in lakhs of tons.	Port dues collected in lakhs of rupees.	Value of sea-borne trade in crores of rupees.	Number of passengers passing through.
Minor Ports	11,324 (11,784)	9·22 (7·47)	·71 (·35)	24·08 (11·12)	655,144 (534,758)
Tuticorin Port ..	1,031 (1,214)	2·93 (2·17)	·28 (·09)	12·28 (9·56)	17,735 (10,248)
Cochin Port	1,604 (1,838)	17·20 (12·52)	2·06 (1·62)	47·04 (47·30)	321 (44)
Madras Port	1,506 (1,170)	40·93 (28·62)	1·01 (1·31)	45·35 (52·64)	.. ..

Madras Port.—There was a slight decrease in the volume of trade passing through the port, but the revenue receipts reached a peak figure chiefly owing to the realization of bills on Government cargo, to the increase in the number of motor vehicles imported and exported and the increase in receipts for services rendered and supplies made. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State for India-in-Council was Rs. 95·41 lakhs at the end of the year. A surcharge of 25 per cent on all charges leviable under the scale of rates was continued during the year. The total tonnage of goods passing through the harbour was 2·492 (2·564) million tons. The sand-pumping scheme was taken up again, but difficulty was experienced in securing tenders. The accretion in the neighbourhood of the harbour continued but on a smaller scale than in the years before 1939.

Cochin Port.—There was an improvement in the trade of the port and an increase in the total tonnage of imports although traffic in military stores decreased during the second half of the year. The outstanding capital debt at the end of the year was Rs. 168·76 lakhs. The debt charges represented 15 (18) per cent of the port's revenues for the year. Six electric wharf cranes obtained from the United States of America were put into commission bringing the total number of such cranes to 12. Bitumen surfacing of the port roads was also completed.

GRAPH F

SEA-BORNE TRADE



Tuticorin Port.—The port continued to be managed by the Port Trust consisting of 13 trustees, of whom the Chairman and four others are appointed by Government, three elected by the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, three by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and two by the Tuticorin Municipal Council. The construction of the naval landing year depot at this port was stopped after the cessation of hostilities.

Minor Ports.—Some damage was done to the ports of Cocanada and Masulipatam by the severe cyclone and tidal wave that occurred in October 1945.

Sea Borne Trade (1945–46)

The aggregate value of the sea borne trade of the Province of Madras decreased by Rs. 3·23 crores to Rs. 131·52 (134·75) crores. This consisted of—

	RS.
Imports on private account	24·34 (24·05) crores.
Exports on private account	44·68 (39·59) ,,
Coasting Trade	62·50 (68·54) ,,

Government transactions dropped very heavily to Rs. 95·00 (257·11) lakhs.

Foreign Trade—Imports

The total imports increased to Rs. 24·34 (24·05) crores, the contributions from the different commodities being—

	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.	Increases. RS. IN LAKHS.
Machinery	180·01	201·03	21·02
Iron and steel	19·98	41·17	21·19
Vehicles	13·88	26·66	12·78
Instruments	37·59	58·08	20·49
Chemicals	70·74	96·00	25·26
Liquors	12·48	19·22	6·74
	1944–45.	1945–46.	Decreases.
Grain, pulses and flour ..	409·33	191·85	217·48
Manures	70·00	57·76	12 24
Cotton piecegoods ..	31·73	6·92	24·81

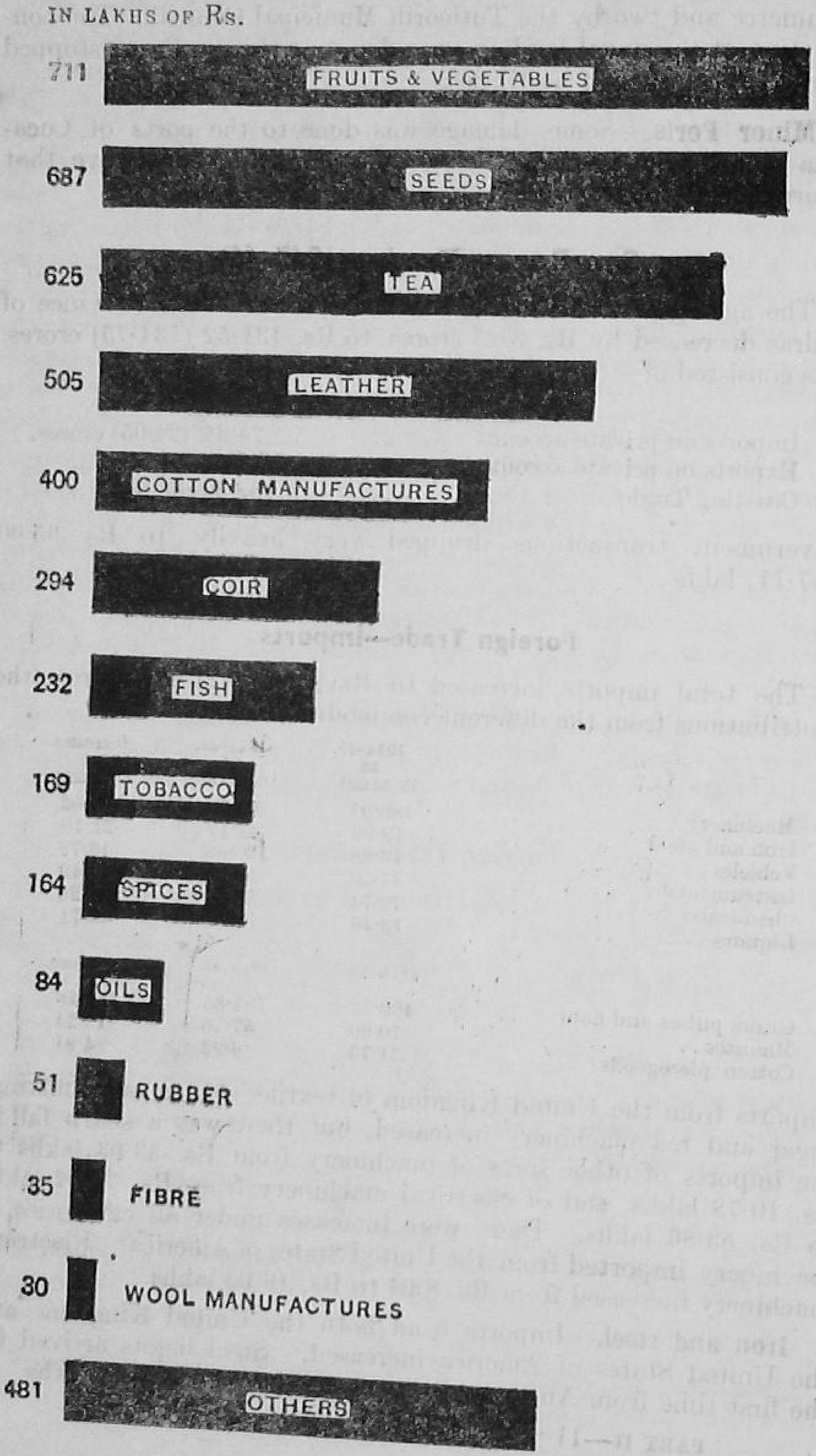
Imports from the United Kingdom of textile, sewing and knitting, sugar and tea machinery increased, but there was a sharp fall in the imports of other sorts of machinery from Rs. 33·03 lakhs to Rs. 10·78 lakhs, and of electrical machinery from Rs. 74·07 lakhs to Rs. 53·86 lakhs. There were increases under all categories of machinery imported from the United States of America. Electrical machinery increased from Rs. 8·04 to Rs. 16·03 lakhs.

Iron and steel.—Imports from both the United Kingdom and the United States of America increased. Steel ingots arrived for the first time from Australia to a total value of Rs. 8·48 lakhs.

CHIEF ARTICLES EXPORTED

1945–46

TOTAL EXPORTS—Rs. 4,468 LAKHS



Vehicles.—Forty (nil) motor cars valued at Rs. 1·40 lakhs were received from the United Kingdom and 9,134 (5,176) cycles.

Instruments.—Electric wires and cables from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 14·48 (9·63) lakhs, telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus to Rs. 5·16 (0·73) lakhs, electric bulbs to Rs. 7·17 (2·74) lakhs, but cinema films, raw, dropped to Rs. 3·05 (6·11) lakhs.

Chemicals.—Imports of Sodium Carbonate, Caustic Soda and Copper Sulphate from the United Kingdom rose to Rs. 22·07 (8·96), Rs. 24·75 (14·81), and Rs. 3·53 (2·38) lakhs respectively. Other chemicals from Canada increased to Rs. 21·20 (11·20) lakhs. Egypt, which supplied Rs. 3·74 lakhs worth of Copper Sulphate in the previous year, did not supply any this year.

Liquors.—Brandy from the Union of South Africa and other spirits from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 3·46 (2·16) lakhs and Rs. 3·55 (1·16) lakhs respectively, but whisky from the United Kingdom fell to Rs. 2·43 (4·60) lakhs.

Grain, pulses and flour.—The supply of wheat from Australia showed a sharp fall to Rs. 8·77 (363·98) lakhs for 4,019 (144,354) tons, and that of wheat flour decreased to Rs. 9·10 (21·48) lakhs for 3,095 (7,859) tons. Shipment of wheat from South Africa was nil (3,852) tons. Canada increased her wheat exports to 11,646 (2,486) tons and the United States to 48,897 (2,570) tons. For the first time after the war, Burma shipped 15,731 tons of rice to this Province.

Cotton piecegoods.—From the United Kingdom, supplies of white piecegoods fell to Rs. 2·28 (4·17) lakhs, of printed piecegoods to Rs. 1·59 (10·79) lakhs and coloured piecegoods to Rs. 3·05 (16·77) lakhs.

Foreign Trade—Exports

The increase in the total value of exports was contributed to as follows :—

	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945–46. RS. IN LAKHS.
Increases.		
Leather	303·37	505·41
Raw cotton	Nil.	10·58
Fruits and vegetables	430·14	633·08
Coir manufacture	187·65	292·16
Fish	187·73	231·52
Decreases.		
Groundnut	630·16	607·25
Tea	632·36	625·30
Cotton manufactures	750·97	418·91

Leather.—Shipment to the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 440·61 (233·51) lakhs.

Raw cotton.—Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to Rs. 5·41 (nil) lakhs and Rs. 5·17 (nil) lakhs respectively.

Fruits and vegetables.—Cashew kernels to the United States of America increased to Rs. 526·87 (297·91) lakhs and onions to Ceylon to Rs. 70·61 (58·02) lakhs.

Coir manufactures.—The United Kingdom purchased Rs. 109·28 (97·87) lakhs and the United States Rs. 98·01 (51·61) lakhs. For the first time after the war, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France and Switzerland entered the market.

Tobacco—Raw and manufactured.—The United Kingdom increased her requirements of unmanufactured tobacco to Rs. 90·72 (31·98) lakhs, while Ceylon imported beedies to the extent of Rs. 40·56 (38·63) lakhs.

Fish.—Ceylon was the sole consumer of dry salted and unsalted fish.

Groundnut.—Shipments to Egypt, Kenya Colony and New Zealand were nil (140·84), nil (4·56) and nil (2·52) lakhs of rupees, respectively. South Africa, Australia and Canada reduced their requirements to Rs. 46·12 (147·97) lakhs. The United Kingdom purchased Rs. 471·02 (311·74) lakhs, while France re-entered the market to the extent of Rs. 34·75 lakhs.

Tea.—The United Kingdom and Canada decreased their requirements to Rs. 454·51 (460·36) lakhs and Rs. 49·34 (51·90) lakhs, respectively.

Cotton manufactures.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn fell to Rs. 18·81 (36·82) lakhs and those of cotton piecegoods to Rs. 360·38 (682·94) lakhs.

Miscellaneous

Coastal trade.—Imports decreased to Rs. 29·67 (35·02) crores and exports to Rs. 32·82 (33·51) crores. The total decreased to Rs. 62·50 (68·54) crores. Trade with Bombay, Bengal and Sind amounted to Rs. 19·54 crores, Rs. 24·56 crores and Rs. 10·83 crores, respectively.

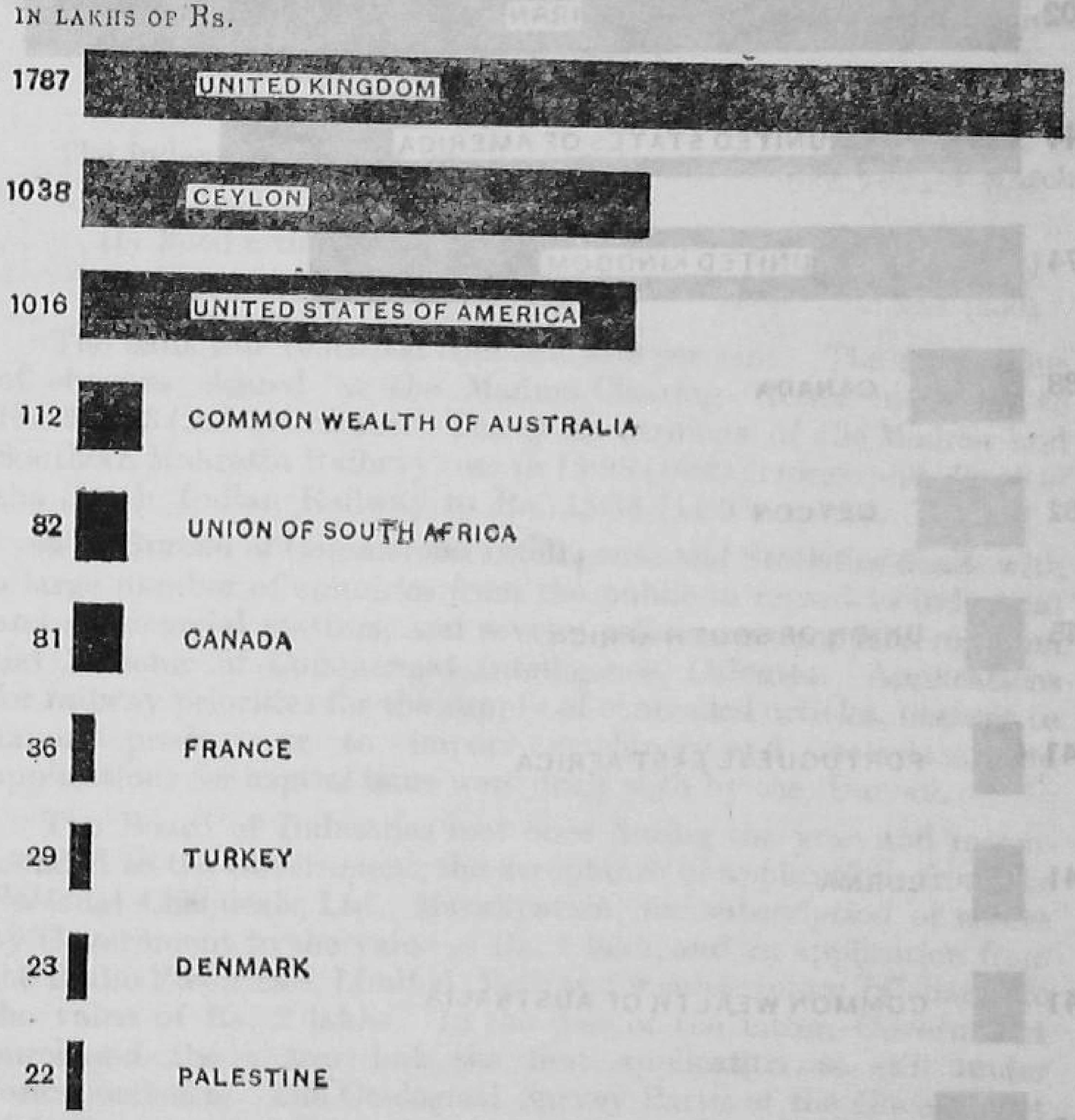
Trade by countries.—Trade with the British Empire formed 60·10 (67·45) per cent of the total foreign trade, and the trade with foreign countries increased to Rs. 27·17 (20·56) crores. The total trade with the British Empire was Rs. 40·93 (42·60) crores.

Trade by ports.—The port of Madras had Rs. 45·35 (52·65) crores of trade to her credit, representing a percentage of 34 of the total trade of the Province; but her coasting trade fell sharply by Rs. 11·58 crores. Cochin had 36 per cent of the total trade, mainly because of her enormous coasting trade. The ports next in importance were Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi, Calicut, Mangalore and Cuddalore.

TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES

EXPORTS 1945–46

SCALE 1 INCH = 400 LAKHS



TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES

1945–46

TOTAL IMPORTS—RS. 2,434 LAKHS

Air traffic.—During the year, 750 aircraft called at St. Thomas Mount Aerodrome and 368 at Trichinopoly Aerodrome, the volume of the foreign export trade being Rs. 2·20 (0·70) lakhs.

Industries (1945–46)

In spite of the end of the war, little progress could be made in industrial development in the Province owing to the lack of machinery, raw materials, etc. Efforts were directed mainly towards the starting of new textile mills and the expansion of existing ones. The cement and sugar industries also received some attention.

Economic Condition

The index number of wholesale prices in Madras City in March 1946 was—

(1) Food articles	.. ..	308 (262)
(2) Non-Food articles	.. ..	243 (250)

The bank rate remained constant at 3 per cent. The total value of cheques cleared at the Madras Clearing House increased to Rs. 298·23 (227·37) crores. The gross earnings of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway rose to 18·98 (16·21) crores and those of the South Indian Railway to Rs. 13·38 (11·93) crores.

The Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics dealt with a large number of enquiries from the public in regard to industrial and commercial matters, and several references were received from the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta. Applications for railway priorities for the supply of controlled articles, licences to export products or to import machinery and materials, and applications for capital issue were dealt with by the Bureau.

The Board of Industries met once during the year and recommended to the Government, the acceptance of applications from the National Chemicals, Ltd., Masulipatam, for subscription of shares by Government to the value of Rs. 1 lakh, and an application from the Radio Electricals, Limited, Madras, for subscription of shares to the value of Rs. 2 lakhs. In the case of the latter, Government purchased the shares but the first application is still under correspondence. The Geological Survey Party of the Government of India continued its work during the year.

The District Industries Officers who were appointed in the previous year attended to the administration of control orders relating to raw materials such as iron and steel, cement, coal, etc. which were in short supply, the starting of new industries, the collection of data relating to various industries, and the investigation of the resources of each district in industrial raw materials. They have been, therefore, laying the essential foundations for the future industrial development of the Province.

Trade and Industry

New industrial undertakings—Out of 357 companies registered during the year, 347 were with share capital, of which 142 were trading and manufacturing companies, 73 banking companies, 48 transit and transport companies, 43 mills and presses, 10 tea and other planting companies, 18 hotels, theatres, etc., 2 estate lands and building, 3 mining and quarrying, and 8 others.

Cotton.—The area under cotton decreased to 1·59 (1·69) million acres. The decrease in area occurred in all districts except Guntur, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad. Wholesale prices of cotton fluctuated as shown below :—

	April.	July.	November-December.	February-March.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Combodian Cotton ..	396	420	375	415
Karunkunni Cotton ..	333	344	308	349

Sixty-seven (66) cotton mills with 8,887 (6,993) looms and 1,542,968 (1,515,794) spindles were working during the year. Exports of cotton piecegoods decreased to Rs. 360·38 (692·94) lakhs, due, no doubt, to the stoppage of war demands while those of cotton twist and yarn decreased to Rs. 18·81 (36·82) lakhs. Control on textiles, however, continued during the year and in order to maximise production, Government introduced a number of measures of rationalisation such as a restriction on the number of counts spun on the basis of spindlage, but, owing to the technical factors involved in the changeover from war to civilian production, extra production did not materialise. Prices were reduced once during the year. The handloom industry and, especially the lungi industry, had a very good year reflected in the rise in wages to Rs. 22 (5) for weaving 44″ × 18 yards of cloth. There were 14 hosiery factories at work during the year. The difficulty in obtaining needles was relieved to a certain extent by the improvement in the supply position and larger imports.

Jute.—Four jute mills were working during the year. The industry was not affected very much by the termination of hostilities because of the demand for the product in connection with the transport of foodgrains and pulses.

Silk and wool.—The boom in the Sericultural Industry continued during the year but the exports of silk fell to Rs. 1·65 (3·22) lakhs.

Tanning.—Exports of tanned hides increased to Rs. 214·66 (127·06) lakhs and of skins to Rs. 284·86 (160·42) lakhs. The Madras Kip Market was consistently higher than the maximum prices avilable from the Ministry of Supply, London, and there was a corresponding rise in local prices. Exports became so small that in August, a bonus scheme was announced which entitled suppliers to claim a bonus ranging from two annas to seven annas per pound for exports ranging from 1,500 bales to 3,000 bales and over. During

the last quarter of the year, the United States of America came in as a strong buyer of dry salted sheep skins at prices far above the ceiling rates fixed at London. The result was that the number of sheep skins available for tanning was considerably reduced.

Sugar.—The area under sugarcane was estimated at 152,250 (155,596) acres and the yield at 3·73 (4·19) million tons of cane with a ghur equivalent of 0·41 (0·46) million tons. The production of sugar was estimated at 51,400 (46,500) tons. The distribution of sugar from factories was controlled by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. The ex-factory price of sugar was increased by 6 annas per maund in March 1946.

Oil Seeds and Oil

Groundnut.—The acreage under groundnut was estimated at 3·93 (4·30) million acres. A decrease was registered in all districts except Bellary, Anantapur and Nellore and it was due to lack of rains during the sowing season. The yield was expected to be 1·34 (1·95) million tons of unshelled nuts showing a decrease of 31·3 per cent. A large amount of the 1944-45 stock which had been laid in by the stockists and millers, was held back with the hope of getting higher prices. The Ministry of Food, London, entered the market and was prepared to pay a premium for ready shipment and this increased the prices very much by August-September and millers were therefore able to dispose of their stocks without difficulty. The summer crop fared badly owing to the failure of rains. Exporters were not able to get as much as they wanted, because of the local demand. The winter crop was also affected by bad seasonal conditions, but dealers who had had good profits in the previous transactions, and even the Ministry of Food, London, entered into forward commitments, and so a great deal of business was done. By December 1945, prices rose to their maximum because of the failure of foodcrops and the acute famine that was predicted. Government intervened by declaring groundnut an essential commodity and banning exports to foreign countries. But permits were given by Government for export of kernel to Bengal. The price, which was Rs. 59 per candy at the end of June, was Rs. 92 per candy in December. The United Kingdom absorbed Rs. 471 lakhs, out of a total export of groundnut of Rs. 607·5 lakhs.

The demand for groundnut oil and groundnut cake has been increasing for the past 5 years. The market for this commodity was controlled to a great extent from Calcutta. There was a decline in the market towards the end of the year, because of rumours that the Government of India were contemplating control of the price of oil, on an All-India basis. Rs. 5·05 lakhs worth of oil were exported to Ceylon.

Gingelly.—The area under gingelly was estimated at 5·58 (6·16) lakhs of acres and the yield at 62,000 tons, which is less than the previous year's figure by 18·6 per cent. 60,520 gallons of gingelly oil were exported during the year.

Castor.—The acreage under castor was estimated at 2·46 (2·85) lakhs of acres and the yield at 20,000 (25,180) tons. Export of castor seed increased to Rs. 7·44 (2·41) lakhs. 16,880 gallons of castor oil were exported to Ceylon during the year.

Cashewnuts.—Rs. 541·94 lakhs worth of cashew kernels were exported to the United States of America during the year. Prices of this commodity rose to a very high level.

Soap industry.—The demand for soaps increased during the year and some of the factories continued to work double shifts. Collection of country tallow from slaughter houses has become a paying business because of the restriction on the import of tallow for soap-making. The supply of caustic soda was much more regular than in the previous year but the price of coconut oil rose very high. Large scale manufacturers, however, were able to get the oil from Ceylon at much lower rates, through the Government of India.

Coir.—There was a large demand for both coir yarn and fibre but there was not sufficient labour to work on the raw materials available. Exports of coir manufactures rose to Rs. 292·16 (187·65) lakhs.

Tiles.—The tile industry was active throughout the year because of the orders from civil and military departments. The cost of production rose sharply because of the increased cost of labour, of clay, and of fuel. Exports rose to Rs. 10·50 (8·49) lakhs.

Manures.—The distribution of this commodity continued to be done by the Department of Agriculture. Ammonium Sulphate was imported in large quantities.

Chemicals.—The supply position of chemicals was fairly satisfactory throughout the year, though the fuel shortage in the United Kingdom affected imports to some extent during the second half of the year. The removal of the need to take out specific licences for the import of a large range of chemicals eased the import situation considerably. The supply of dye-stuffs also improved during the year.

The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Limited continued to manufacture bleaching powder, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, hydrochloric acid, hydrogenated oil and soap.

Cement.—Production decreased slightly because of the lack of coal. The decrease in demand from the military was more than compensated by the demands for civil purposes.

Match industry.—Production during the year increased by 22 per cent and consumption of matches increased by 19 per cent. Mombaza, Zanzibar, Persia, Iraq, etc., were some of the export markets for this industry.

Pepper.—The acreage under pepper in Malabar and South Kanara was estimated at 1·03 (1·03) lakhs acres with a yield of 9,360 (9,350) tons. Exports rose to Rs. 98·05 (19·80) lakhs.

Tea.—Due to unfavourable conditions and the shortage of fertilisers and labour, the yield of the South Indian tea crop was less than in the previous year. The whole of the exportable surplus was bought by the Ministry of Food, London. Consumption in India rose to record levels during the year.

Coffee.—The marketing of this product continued to be done through the Indian Coffee Board. The yield was the same as in the previous year, prices remained steady and exports increased to Rs. 25·06 (22·83) lakhs.

Rubber.—The entire rubber crop of South India was acquired by the Government of India. The bonus system of extra payment to producers for yields above certain stipulated basic quantities was substituted by the payment of a flat rate of Re. 1 per pound for Group I rubber. On 1st February 1946, prices were scaled down by 23 per cent. There was only a small extension of land under rubber because the future was very uncertain. Exports of raw rubber fell to Rs. 37·59 (51·10) lakhs, the major portion of it being to the United States of America.

Miscellaneous.—The following figures will give an idea of the progress of various minor trades and industries in the Province during the year :—

Product.	Value of export. RS. IN LAKHS.	
Senna	6·22	(1·50)
Nux Vomica	4·63	
Myrobalm	3·28	(8·40)
Earthern and Porcelainware	3·37	
Glass and Glassware	2·24	(1·82)
Cuttings of hides and skins	2·52	
Lemon grass oil	69·61	(32·02)
Sandalwood oil	0·87	(0·77)
Cardamom	17·45	
Ginger	15·53	
Turmeric	11·35	
Unmanufactured tobacco	126·80	(55·04)
Cigars	1·67	(1·32)

Oil hydrogenation.—Government sanctioned the establishment of a vegetable oil factory at Calicut at a capital cost of Rs. 9·18 lakhs and at a cost of Rs. 50·65 lakhs for working expenses. The capacity of the plant will be 15 tons of refining and 10 tons of hydrogenation per day. It will also provide facilities for training students and technical personnel in oil technology, and for research on the nutritive value of vegetable oils. Work on the factory has begun and it is expected that operations will begin early in 1947. Government have also permitted the establishment of vegetable ghee factories in seven areas in the Province.

Ceramics.—Government sanctioned the construction of a ceramic factory at Gudur, and work on this was begun early in February

1946. At present, the ceramic section of the School of Arts, under the charge of the Ceramic Superintendent, trains students for the Supervisors' course and for the Artisans' course. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a Ceramic Institute at Gudur for taking over this work. The Ceramic Assistant continued to make periodical visits to the various potteries and demonstration centres, in order to guide the supervisors and demonstrators at these centres. The Demonstration Centre at Dasapalayam, Guntur district, had to be closed because the potters evinced very little interest, but those at Taliparamba, Vellore, Karigiri, Arni, and Gudiyattam, continued to function during the year. Government granted a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 for the construction of a kiln for the Potters Co-operative Society at Taliparamba but work could not be started because of the abnormal increase in the price of materials. A pottery training centre commenced work at Rajahmundry. The Special Officer for the development of Cottage Industries, stationed at Cuddapah, supervised the cottage industries at Cuddapah, Harpanhalli and Betamcharla. During the past two years of its existence, the Cuddapah Pottery Training Centre successfully trained 18 potters who have since formed a Co-operative Production and Sales Society which is functioning satisfactorily. The West India Tile Makers' Association has agreed to provide necessary equipment and materials for conducting experiments in the manufacture of sanitary-ware and sanitary mosaic tiles in one of the factories at Mangalore. Government have sanctioned, for a period of two years, the staff required for making these experiments and for training personnel.

Glass industry.—The Glass Technologist took charge in January 1946 and conducted a survey of the glass industry in the Province, after which he conducted a survey in the districts of Salem, South Kanara, Nellore and Guntur, of the raw materials necessary for the industry. He also prepared a scheme for a sheet glass plant with a model hollow-ware section, involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 15·5 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs. Proposals were under consideration, for the establishment of factories at several centres in the Province, each capable of absorbing some 200 demobilized personnel.

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.—The Institute continued to manufacture household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps and essential oils. Two of the old soap boiling pans were condemned and new pans of slightly bigger capacity, erected in their place. To meet the increased demand for soaps from the public, a double shift in the toilet section was worked for the major part of the year. The work in this section, however, had to be restricted for about two months because of certain structural alterations that had to be carried out to the buildings. There was a slight fall in the quantity of soap manufactured, to 676 (710) tons and the aggregate sales fell slightly, to Rs. 10·55 (11·20) lakhs, but there was a sharp fall in

the profits realised, to Rs. 0·35 (1·31) lakh, the net return on the capital being 12·3 (38·4) per cent. The total number of agencies was increased by 5 to 15 (10). This was amply justified by an increase of Rs. 2·86 lakhs in the aggregate sales by the agents. The number of students trained during the year was 16 (10). The number of samples tested in the laboratory increased to 1,360 (940) as a result of the increased production of soaps and the systematic analysis of spent and half-spent lyes of soap boiling operations.

About 520 (485) pounds of essential oil were used in the Institute for the manufacture of soaps, etc. and 456 (351) pounds were sold to private parties. The manufacture of essential oils resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,360. Manufacture of Brilliantine was renewed and about 2,000 bottles issued. Kerala dentifrice was also manufactured and sold. Experiments on pyrethrum were taken up towards the end of the year.

Government Oil Factory, Calicut.—In the Government Oil Factory, Calicut, 16,000 (26,049) gallons of M.G.B.Shark liver oil were manufactured during the year and Rs. 1·97 (4·12) lakhs worth of it, sold to the public. Four new oil extraction centres and 3 fish-curing yards were opened during the year. There was a fall in sales due to the development of the liver oil industry in other maritime provinces such as Bombay and Sind, the re-entry of cod liver oil into various Indian Markets and the lack of demand from the Labour Department of the Government of India. About 5,716 bottles, each containing 40 c.c. Adamin, were sold to the public and 172 bottles, each of 110 c.c., to Government hospitals. Pure shark liver oil of various potencies of Vitamin 'A' were also produced and sold to the public and supplied to Government hospitals.

Sericulture.—The boom in the sericultural industry created by the war continued during the year. The area under mulberry increased to 19,931 (17,584) acres, in spite of adverse seasonal conditions. The distribution of disease-free cross-breed seeds amounted to Rs. 25·68 lakhs. The Government of India notified, in June 1945, ceiling prices for charka and filature silk of all qualities. The Madras Silk Control Order, 1943 was repealed in November 1945, but the Madras Silk Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, the Madras Silk Yarn (Transport) Control Order, and the Madras Silk Fabrics Control Order, which were all promulgated in 1943, were administered by the Provincial Textile Commissioner. Reeling of silk by country charkas was stopped completely. The practice of releasing charka silk and inferior filature silk for civilian consumption through public auction was discontinued. The transactions in good reelable cocoons and inferior grade cocoons in the six Government Cocoon markets amounted to 11·14 lakhs lbs. and 0·57 lakh lbs. respectively. The sudden cancellation of the Mysore Cocoon Control Order, upset the market considerably, and Government had to intervene with the payment of a bonus of 75 per cent over and above the sliding scale prices, in order to stop the flow of cocoons across the

frontier to Mysore. Government had also to permit the purhase of cocoons at Kollegal, at the rates prevailing in Mysore, whenever adequate quantities of cocoons could not be obtained, even after the payment of the 75 per cent bonus. The latest type of silk testing machinery from America was installed at the Government Silk Filatures at Kollegal, to grade silk before marketing.

The Sericultural Expert toured China for a period of 3 months to study the silk industry there, and, with the help of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, he was able to bring back with him some of the best varieties of Uni and Bivoltine species of silk worm egg cards.

Kollegal Silk Filature.—During the year, about 30,500 lbs. of standard and sub-standard silk and 2,600 lbs. of Duppion silk were produced at the Filature, while 11,770 lbs. of parachute silk were supplied to the Government of India. The contract entered into with the Government of India for the supply of parachute silk terminated during the year. Therefore, it was possible to divert production for civilian consumption. The production was less than in the previous year, due to the unsatisfactory supply position of cocoons resulting from the repeal of the Cocoon Control Order in Mysore.

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The Madras Government purchased this concern from His Majesty's Government on 1st September 1945 and the silk produced since then has been released for civilian consumption. During the year, about 48,000 lbs. of standard and sub-standard silk, and 3,500 lbs. of Duppion silk were produced at this filature, while 24,000 lbs. of parachute silk were supplied to the Government of India. The Filatures switched over to the production of finer deniers of silk to meet the needs of the public. Production of silk was less than in the previous year due to the bad supply position of cocoons. The construction of a ten chamber hot air cocoon drying equipment and a re-reeling plant has been taken up. A silk testing house was constructed and machinery installed in it.

Engineering.—The Provincial Industrial Engineer was assisted by 5 Assistant Industrial Engineers, of whom one was in charge of post-war reconstruction. The department maintained 14 Armstrong power drills, 1 Diesel oil engine drill, 1 air compressor drill and 124 hands boring sets, including those manufactured for the Rural Water-supply and Post-war Reconstruction Schemes.

Out of 577 applications received for borings, 347 were disposed of during the year, and out of 819 (813) borings put down, 654 or 79·85 (80·65) per cent were successful, the total depth bored being 50,020 (44,890) feet. There was difficulty in securing lining pipes and couplings and therefore, reinforced concrete pipes had to be used. The deepest of the borings completed during the year by a hand boring set was 153 feet. Boring sets were used for soil tests in the Polavaram area in connection with the project

work there and in the Kistna river bed for the construction of a bridge. In connection with the Araku Valley Colonisation Scheme, 18 successful sub-artesian borings were made and of these 3 were found to be useful for irrigation purposes. One of them yielded 7½ gallons of pure drinkable water per minute at a depth of 100 feet. Power drill boring at a depth of 200 feet in Munagalai Estate yielded 80 gallons per minute at a depth of 40 feet. A number of successful borings were put down in wells where the original supply was inadequate for working electric pumps, and these have been found to give an abundant supply for continuous pumping. In all 20 borings were put down by power drills to a total depth of 3,570 feet.

The department maintained 21 pumping sets to be hired out to ryots to pump water for irrigation during periods of drought, and for well-sinking purposes. There was a great demand for these pumps during the latter half of the year, owing to the intensive campaign for sinking wells. The department undertakes the erection of machinery and pumping plants on payment of a nominal percentage fee on the capital cost of the machinery installed or on a daily rate system, and dealt with 15 such cases during the year, out of 29 cases received for disposal. On the payment of a nominal fee, agriculturists and small scale industrialists may have 3 routine inspections of their plants done by the department at the convenience of the departmental staff and 2 special inspections done at the call of the owners to attend to sudden breakdowns, if any, and for special inspections in excess of 2 a small additional fee is charged. During the year, 397 such plants came under the scheme.

The department maintains 8 power driven sugarcane crushing machines, 3 with engines and 5 without, and 3 sugar centrifugals which are hired to the public for the purpose of manufacture of white sugar from sugarcane or palmyra juice. Government sanctioned a scheme for starting three experimental centres for crushing sugarcane. The work in connection with the mapping of the underground water-supply was continued during the year on the lines suggested by the Assistant Geologist, and data sheets were prepared for the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Salem, West Godavari, East Godavari, Ganjam, Coimbatore and Nellore. In connection with the Land Colonisation Scheme for the settlement of ex-servicemen, trial borings were put down in selected sites in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, North Arcot, Chingleput and Cuddapah.

The value of the work done at the industrial engineering workshops at Madras was as follows :—

	Amount. RS.	
Pumping and boring	58,400	(56,700)
Inter-departmental	27,900	(18,000)
Other Government departments	9,700	(4,800)
Private parties	6,200	(2,000)
Total ..	102,300	(81,500)

One calendar feeder was manufactured and supplied to the Paper Specialist, Madras, and two hot presses to hand-made paper Co-operative Societies. The manufacture of a vacuum crystaliser was completed during the year. Experiments were conducted on the I.B. Pump and the average output recorded was 50 gallons of water per minute, when worked on a well of 30 feet depth and driven by two bulls. The pump has been despatched for further tests and for comparison with country mhotes. A new type of cashew-nut roaster was designed and is undergoing further tests in Mangalore. A treadle jigger machine was constructed which has been approved by the Ceramic Expert. Alterations were made to a Bark-stripping machine which have been approved by the Leather Research Chemist. Suitable machines were designed for slate cutting and polishing, and model machines for the manufacture of slate frames were nearing completion. Assistance was given in the manufacture of a rice de-husking machine on the Japanese model. Various other minor experiments were carried out, such as the preparation of case-hardening and tempering compounds, treatment of steels, whitening of pepper seeds, peeling of tamarind seeds, substitutes for iron cart tyres and road paving blocks.

Industrial education.—Out of the 20 officers selected for higher technical studies, 11 left for the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Six scholarships were awarded for study at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, four for study in the Andhra University College, Guntur, one for study in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, and the scholarship for the study of chemical engineering at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore was extended from 16 months to 3 years. As usual 60 new scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding 5 years were awarded to pupils studying in various industrial schools recognized by Government.

Government School of Technology.—Courses were started in Cinematograph and Sound Engineering and for cinema operators. There were 331 (326) admissions during the year and the strength at the end of the year was 595 (567). The school continued to be the centre for the Technological Diploma Examination, City and Guilds of London Institute Examination and the Entrance Examination of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Out of 141 (141) students who appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination, 50 were successful. In the final examination for students of Artisan classes, 62 out of 81 were successful. In addition to the 12 (12) Government scholarships tenable at the school, the Commissioner of Labour awarded six scholarships to Scheduled Caste students and the Trustees of Sri Venkateswara Hostel, 10 (10) scholarships, while Dr. Rangachari's Endowment Trustees awarded 14 scholarships. Concessions were awarded to dependents of persons on war service. In the Preparatory Section, where students are given general education and preliminary technical training, 26 were admitted and 16 passed out. The Perambur Branch School

gave instruction to 146 (135) students. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 1·44 lakhs, while the receipts were Rs. 0·35 lakh.

Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.—As a result of the generous offer of Sri G. D. Naidu of Coimbatore to donate a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs and machinery worth Rs. 2 lakhs and a library valued at Rs. ½ lakh, the Arthur Hope School of Technology was opened at Coimbatore with courses in Automobile Engineering, in Auto Service, in Radio Service and a Refresher Course. One hundred and four students were admitted during the year. The Polytechnic was temporarily housed in the U.M.S. Station building and the Radio Factory of Sri G. D. Naidu. Students were required to reside in the hostel and were temporarily lodged in the hostel for war technician trainees. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,724 and the receipts were Rs. 1,860.

Government Industrial Schools.—The strength of the Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Bellary, Calicut and Mangalore was 63 (64), 37 (47), 64 (59) and 36 (42) respectively and the number of candidates successful at the annual examination was 36, 7, 17 and 4 respectively. The Toy-making Section at Madura was continued during the year. This school was selected as one of the training centres for military personnel in cottage and small-scale industries. Expenditure on these four schools amounted to Rs. 1·90 (1·59) lakhs and the receipts, to Rs. 1·31 (1·05) lakhs.

The number of war technicians trained at these schools and the Government School of Technology was 1,749 (729). From 1st March 1946, the training of demobilised personnel was taken up at the schools at Madura and Mangalore.

There were 79 (79) recognized aided industrial schools functioning during the year, with a strength of 3,605. The total grant given amounted to Rs. 1·00 (1·19) lakh.

The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—The number of students at the end of the year was 142 (139) of whom 42 (47) were stipendiaries and scholarship holders. The number that completed their training was 28 (26). The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 65,470 (59,201).

Leather Trades Institute.—The two new courses started in tanning and leather goods manufacture were continued during the year. Research work was conducted on—

(*a*) Konnam bark.
(*b*) Sulphonation of Pungam oil.
(*c*) Leaching of Avaram twigs.
(*d*) South Indian Tannage.
(*e*) A substitute for wattle bark.

Three students were given training in the Analytical Chemistry of leather manufacture, and 23 analyses of tanning materials, tanning extracts, leathers and waters were made for the public and the

trade. A demonstration was given of a quick process of "lioning" and "wet pickling of goat skins." Assistance was given to the Madras University in running the leather technology course, and proposals were under consideration for converting the institute into an Institute of Leather Technology.

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—This institute was re-transferred in April 1945 from the control of the Provincial Textile Commissioner to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Courses were conducted at the Institute in hand-processes in hand-loom weaving, bleaching, dyeing, cloth printing and knitting, the total number of students being 89 (61). Classes in power spinning and weaving were conducted for five students of the Madras University. Twelve army men were given training in weaving and dyeing. Government sanctioned the introduction of a new course in textile designing for diploma students from the School of Arts and Crafts. Research work was done on the preparation of new patterns and designs suitable for woven fabrics, on the technique of gold thread manufacture, and on the use of vegetable dyes.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Industries Department has more than doubled itself to Rs. 58·00 (26·08) lakhs due to the grant of increased dearness allowance, the purchase of plant and machinery, the purchase of stores and raw materials and the construction of buildings. The receipts, however, did not show so much of an increase, being only Rs. 21·00 (17·25) lakhs. The net cost therefore increased to Rs. 37·00 (8·84) lakhs.

Textile Control Department (1945–46)

Staff.—To cope with great increase of work, a Joint Provincial Textile Commissioner, 8 Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners and 8 Additional Textile Control Officers were appointed during the year. The Assistant Textile Commissioner for mill made standard cloth was appointed Assistant Textile Commissioner (Silk), as the standard cloth scheme was wound up during the year. A police party consisting of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector and 8 constables worked under the Commissioner, to assist him in the investigation of cases of black-marketing. After two months, this Police staff was disbanded as it was found to be unnecessary.

Mill-made Standard Cloth Scheme.—This scheme was wound up during the year. A quantity of 1·57 million yards was distributed through licensed dealers and most of it was sold during the year. There was a reduction in the prices of standard cloth and the net loss worked out to Rs. 2·5 lakhs.

Distribution.—The cloth quota for the Province was raised from 10 to 12 yards per capita per annum with effect from 1st November 1945. The monthly quota allotted from November 1945 to February 1946 was 10,000 bales. This was reduced to 6,000 bales

in the month of March 1946. A ban was imposed on direct dispatches by mills to their quota holders. The system of distribution through the Central Distribution Committee, Bombay, proved to be a failure. The original system of procurement of cloth from the Bombay surplus areas through representative dealers from this Province was modified by increasing the number of representative dealers from 3 to about 45. These dealers purchased cloth at 3 per cent above the ex-mill price and sold it to the quota holders of the Province at 4½ per cent above the mill price plus transport charges. A Provincial Distribution Committee was constituted, consisting of trade representatives and non-officials to assist the Commissioner.

Yarn.—The District Quota Scheme for the distribution of yarn continued to work satisfactorily. In October 1945, a census of looms was taken, which showed that there were nearly 5 lakhs of active looms in the Province, as against 2·94 lakhs reported by the Fact Finding Committee. In order to keep an accurate record of the number of looms, Textile Control Officers were asked to arrange for the numbering of looms at each yarn distribution centre and for the maintenance of a loom register. This work was completed in some districts.

Handloom cloth.—In order to eliminate new-comers to the very attractive export trade in handloom cloth, a scheme was introduced in September 1945, of issuing permits for the export of handloom cloth to those dealers who were in the export business in the period from 1st April 1944 to 30th September 1944. The scheme has been working satisfactorily. Export prices were fixed for 1,500 varieties of handloom cloth exported to Ceylon. Prices of handloom cloth continued to rise owing to the scarcity of mill cloth.

Silk control.—The Madras Silk Control Order 1943 was repealed on the cessation of hostilities, and the following 3 orders relating to silk were promulgated by the Madras Government :—

(*a*) The Madras Silk yarn (Transport) Control Order, 1945.
(*b*) The Madras Silk Fabrics Control Order, 1945.
(*c*) The Madras Silk Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1945.

The Central Government fixed ceiling prices for silk yarn and silk fabrics under the provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance. The Provincial Textile Commissioner was entrusted with the administration of silk control. Some difficulty was felt in working the control measures in this Province, mainly owing to the relaxation of corresponding control orders in the adjoining State of Mysore. The income derived from licence fees amounted to Rs. 3·26 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 0.09 lakh.

Dyes and chemicals.—The Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order, 1945, was issued by the Government of India in lieu of the previous order of 1944. Most of the powers of the Textile Commissioner were under the new order, delegated to the officers of the Textile Control Department of the Madras Government. All importers and dealers in dyes and chemicals were required to take

out licences and all consumers, to take out permits. Licences were issued to 18 importing firms and 446 dealers and permits to 3,275 consumers. Proposals were under consideration for cancelling the notification fixing the ceiling prices of dyes and permitting importers, instead, to charge a margin not exceeding 75 per cent over the landed cost including the commissions payable to their distributors. Weavers were able to get supplies of all kinds of dyes except vat dyes in green and blue colours and alizarine and printing colours, of which only limited stocks were available. Distribution of hydro-sulphite of soda continued to be entrusted to the Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society, which issued 825 (2,018) permits to dyers and dyeing houses and distributed 97(170) tons. The Control Orders relating to hydro-sulphite of soda, zinc chloride, chrome compounds and bleaching powder and clorine were reissued during the year. There were five Textile Control Officers attending to this item of work.

Enforcement.—There were 249 prosecutions under the various control orders of which 197 ended in conviction and 52 were pending. Other disciplinary measures against dealers included the cancellation of 178 yarn licences and 230 cloth licences and the suspension of 33 yarn licences and 159 cloth licences.

Factories (1945)

At the end of the year 1945 the number of factories coming under the operation of the Indian Factories Act was 3,217 (2,691). Of these 496 (509) were seasonal and 2,626 (2,276) non-seasonal. The average daily number of persons employed in 2,779 (2,437) factories which submitted their returns in time was 279,176 (265,602). Textile factories, excluding cotton gins and presses, gave employment to the largest number of persons, i.e., 105,356 (104,723). There were increases under all the groups. The daily average attendance at some of the more important classes of factories was, as given below :—

Textile factories	105,356	(104,723)
Rice mills	25,879	(24,133)
Railway works	16,339	(15,125)
Brick and tile works	8,465	(8,566)
Tanneries	7,974	(..)
Printing presses	7,865	(6,999)
General engineering	6,277	(6,080)
Coach building and motor car repair	6,173	(5,453)
Tobacco curing, dyeing and cutting	5,854	(5,810)
Sugar factories	4,842	(3,468)
Match factories	4,597	(3,753)
Ordnance factories	3,537	(..)
Tea factories	3,503	(3,516)
Coffee curing works	3,477	(3,799)
Dock yards	3,090	(1,997)
Oil extraction..	2,964	(858)
Cement works, etc.	2,224	(2,061)

The number of persons employed in Government and Local Fund factories was 15,167. Certifying Surgeons made 49 inspections and issued 9,073 (10,315) certificates. In 14 cases Managers were prosecuted and convicted for employing children without certificates of physical fitness. Of the 3,122 factories in Commission 1,309 were inspected once, 1,011 were inspected twice, 463 were inspected thrice and 126 more than three times, the total number of inspections being 6,931 (5,211). Eighty-eight factories were brought under the provisions of the Factories Act as a result of the inspection of 443 unregistered factories.

Industrial labour.—The health of the workers was generally good. Plague was prevalent in parts of Salem, Chittoor and Coimbatore and most of the factory workers in these districts were inoculated. The number of man-days lost owing to sickness increased to 13·01 (9·90) lakhs, mainly on account of the prevalence of plague in these districts. The provision of ridge roof ventilators to draw off smoke and particles of fine dust, and the wearing of respirators by persons employed in dust laden rooms were insisted on. The number of factories providing housing accommodation for their labour increased to 109, those providing schools for the workers' children to 28, those in which co-operative stores were functioning to 61, and those in which canteens were provided to 100. Dearness allowance was given to the workers by most of the factories. Medical facilities other than first-aid were provided in ten factories. There were 18 cases of fire, in which damage to property amounted to Rs. 5·43 lakhs, of which Rs. 4·77 lakhs were covered by insurance. There was no loss of life. Fencing and guarding of the dangerous portions of ways, works and moving parts of machinery were attended to. As required in section 37 of the Act the rest interval was given in 2,534 factories, while 281 factories were exempted from that provision. A weekly holiday was given in 2,513 factories. The number of factories exempted from the weekly limit of 54 hours was 234, while the number exempted from the daily limit of 10 hours was 181. The weekly hours exceeded 54 in 353 factories for men and 325 for women, was between 48 and 54 in 1,780 factories for men and 1,322 for women, and was 48 or below in 444 factories for men and 281 for women. In 410 factories, chiefly rice mills, textile mills and oil mills, work was carried on by a system of multiple and overlapping shifts.

The number of accidents was 5,526 (5,135), of which 50 (37) were fatal and 1,448 (1,119) serious and 4,028 (3,979) minor. In 93 (123) cases injured persons were paid compensation amounting to Rs. 51,670 (39,083). Textile mills and railway works reported that a large number of accidents was due to the employment of a great number of unskilled workers who had not acquired a "safety first" consciousness.

Occupiers and Managers of 154 (68) factories were prosecuted during the year, the number of persons involved being 179, of whom 140 were convicted. Fines imposed ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 200.

The department scrutinized 527 plans of factory buildings proposed for construction or re-construction.

Trade unions.—There were 161 Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, at the beginning of the year, and 91 Unions were registered during the year. The registration of nine Unions was cancelled. The total number of Trade Unions registered since the commencement of the Act was 389, of which 242 were actually on the register at the end of the year. The benefit of free official audit arranged by the Registrar of Trade Unions was availed of by 69 Unions. About 171,083 persons were members of Trade Unions. There were 120 strikes during the year as a result of which 191,440 man-days were lost and wages amounting to Rs. 1,94,011 were lost by the workers.

Mines and Quarries (1945–46)

The principal minerals worked during the year were—

Mineral.	Output in tons.	District in which worked.
Asbestos	38 (58)	Cuddapah.
Barytes	13,333 (8,364) ..	Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
Bauxite	2,989 (2,313) ..	Salem.
China clay ..	248 (75)	Nellore.
Corundum ..	20 (42)	Salem.
Felspar	497 (117) ..	Nellore.
Gypsum	27,811 (16,880) ..	Trichinopoly.
Magnesite ..	28,647 (38,025) ..	Salem.
Mica	1,145 (1,420) ..	Nellore and the Nilgiris.
Phosphatic nodules	524 (311) ..	Trichinopoly.
Quartz	60 (24)	Nellore.
Red oxide of iron.	1,452 (1,042) ..	Bellary.
Steatite	23,640 (20,469) seers.	Nellore and Anantapur.
Stones	64,962 (55,508) ..	Chingleput and Kistna.
Limestone ..	391,578 (284,069).	Coimbatore, Guntur, Anantapur and Trichinopoly.
Gold	38·2 oz. (361·1) ..	Chittoor.
Yellow ochre ..	1,122 (864) ..	Kurnool.
Slate stones ..	949 (728) ..	Kurnool.
Graphite	91 (—)	East Godavari.

The general health of the employees was fair, and their relations with their employers continued to be satisfactory. There were three fatal accidents during the year, one in the Corporation Stone Quarry in Chingleput district, one in the Nilgiris and the third at Chennur. There were four accidents leading to serious injuries and 58 leading to minor injuries.

Fisheries

Marine Fisheries

Research.—Work was done at the two Biological Stations at West Hill and Krusadai. A study was made of the effect of plankton and hydrographical and meteorological factors on fisheries, of the vertical distribution and migration of planktonic organisms, of the appearance and development of fish eggs and larvae, of the bionomics of economically important food fishes such as the Oil Sardine, Mackerel, Shark, Sole, Indian sprat, etc. of the pearl essence content of fish scales, of the acclimatization of marine fishes to fresh water, of the distribution of islets of Langerhans in sharks as sources of insulin, and of pearl oysters and chanks. At Krusadai, 56 oysters were operated for culture pearl experiments. As the old technique yielded only blister pearls, a new technique was evolved which has produced better results. The Chanos farm was extended and divided into five ponds. The growth of chanos in the Mandapam tank was studied and it was noticed that there was a growth of 31 cm. in ten months. A Research Assistant was appointed at Ennur for conducting fisheries research with special reference to estuarine biology and work was started on brackish water fishes and edible oysters and prawns. A fish Technological Station was opened at Calicut with two Research Assistants, one for Biochemical and the other for Thermophysical work, for devising improvements to the existing methods of preservation of fish and fish products, for determining the nutritive values of different food fishes and the effect of different methods of preservation nutritive values, and for research work on the utilization of the waste products of fish. Experiments on the icing of fish were also conducted. The Zoological Specimen Section at Ennur supplied specimens worth Rs. 3,900 and sold 110,000 edible oysters.

The number of centres for deep-sea fishing was increased to 46 (28) and an additional staff of two Assistant Directors and three Inspectors was appointed. The Assistant Director at Cocanada was in charge of operations in Northern Circars and one at Mangalore in charge of operations on the West Coast, while the rest of the East Coast was under the direction of the Assistant Director at Madras. Fishermen experienced difficulty in procuring timber for building boats, logs for catamarans and yarn for making nets and lines. A Special Officer assisted them in obtaining these articles. The total quantity of fish caught in the departmental centres was 6·17 (5·82) lakhs of pounds, of which 4·54 (4·76) lakhs of pounds were sharks. The sale proceeds of fish amounted to Rs. 0·46 (0·54) lakh and the quantity of shark liver obtained was 0·54 lakh of pounds. The department had to resort to curing of the catches in order to obtain a better market for them. Experiments were conducted in tanning shark skins for the manufacture of leather goods. India was obtaining logs for catamarans mainly from

Ceylon. Owing to the interruption of supplies on account of the war, experiments were conducted to find local substitutes for these logs. The number of fishing boats in the Presidency is about 30,000. But the boat-building industry made no progress during the war. In order to help fishermen, the building of five-ton fishing boats was undertaken by Government, at the experimental boat building yard established at Adirampatnam. One boat was completed and sold at 75 per cent of the cost.

There were 115 (112) fish-curing yards at the end of the year. The quantity of fresh fish brought to the yards was 23·30 (21·24) lakhs of maunds, salt issued amounted to 3·69 (3·34) lakhs of maunds and the salt removed from the yards was 14·55 (13·40) lakhs of maunds. Until the end of October 1945, 6,975 pounds of smoked fish were supplied to the army. An attempt was made to popularise smoked and cured fish among the civil population, but it met with little success. About 85,000 pounds of cured fish were manufactured and kept in reserve for distribution in famine areas as a rationed article. The total production of fish manure, fish guano and fish meal, etc., on the West Coast was estimated at 6,000 tons. But this was reported to be of inferior quality. Experiments were conducted in composting fish manure along with municipal waste to see whether the nitrogen content of the former could be preserved. The technique of collecting and preserving guts and gills of fishes for the preparation of manure was standardized and the preparation of glue and bone meal from shark heads and bones, fish meal from shark liver sediment, etc., was carried on at various centres. Four demonstration units were sanctioned for showing the public the correct methods of preparing fish meal and fish manure.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries

Research.—Out of 125 (119) chanks marked and liberated during the year, 12 (6) were refished and 9 of them returned to the sea, after their measurements were recorded. The maximum rate of growth was found to be 0·45 mm. per month in length and 0·25 in diameter. The Tinnevelly Chank Fishery lasted from 8th November 1945 to 29th May 1946, during which period, 4·76 (2·68) lakhs of chanks were fished. At the Ramnad Chank Fishery 72,549 (68,671) full-sized chanks were fished. Unfavourable weather conditions and lack of divers were responsible for the poor results. Fifty per cent of the chanks fished at the two fisheries were sold to the Bengal Government. At the Tanjore Chank Fisheries 20,807 (23,028) full-sized chanks were caught.

Inland Fisheries

Research

Freshwater Biological Station, Chetput.—A Phytological unit under an Algologist was added to the Zoological and Hydrological wings. The Upper Indian Rohu fish from Bengal was found to have

grown 28″ in 23 months in the Chetput waters, and has therefore proved to be a success. The Mirror Carp of the cold upland waters was acclimatized to the Madras heat and has grown into the adult stage. The distribution of the Pearlspot was extended to the Ootacamund waters through graded temperature adjustments. Feeding during acclimatization was found to be beneficial in the case of Mullet fry. Experiments by cutting part or whole of the paired or unpaired fins were tried in migration studies. Cases of large scale fish distress and mortality at the Chetput and Ennore fish farms and in the Cauvery rock-pools at Mettur were investigated and found to be caused by oxygen exhaustion, summer stagnation, disturbance in diurnal turn over, etc. The practice of desilting fish ponds was reviewed after analysing the stagnant mud in the Attigunta tank-bottom and noting its effects on biotal cultures. The dietetics, economics, bionomics and taxonomy of 14 species of edible agarices were studied to systematize mushroom culture on the banks of ponds as a subsidiary crop with fish farming. Cross-breeding with a fresh strain of trout obtained from Ceylon was conducted to rejuvenate the local stock.

Mirror Carp Fish Farm, Ootacamund.—The construction of the ponds and farm buildings was completed during the year and the ponds were prepared for stocking. At the trout hatchery, 20,000 hatchlings were raised from 65,000 ova put on the grill. Of these, 3,500 died.

The Gourami popularization work was extended to the Annamalai University waters. Nineteen private Gourami farms were organized. A programme of Hilsa investigation was started to determine the phases of this fishery for its exploitation. A preliminary survey of the Godavari delta was conducted and a key to the field identification of different species prepared. The Public Health Fish Unit investigated the bionomics, ecology and the relative utility of larvicidal fishes such as Macropodus cupanus, Esomus danricas, Chela affinis, Oryzias melstigma, Danion equippionatus, Chela argentea, Ambassis ranga, Barbus ticto, Aplocheilus blockii and Trichogaster fasciatus. Deep-water fishing experiments were conducted in the Mettur Reservoir and Rangou nets were found successful. The Craft and Tackle Section for Inland waters was organized. Areca wood and Pinanga palm wood were found suitable for making boats for inland waters and Calastropis fibre for the production of strong yarn for lines and nets. A second centre for the preparation of semi-dried prawns was organized at Pulicat at the instance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The scheme has proved to be very successful. For the preparation of inland fisheries statistics, a small unit under a Statistical Assistant was organized and standardized forms were devised for the systematic collection of statistics of inland water crops and the census of fisherfolk.

The Rural Fishery Demonstration Units opened 21 base farms and nurseries, surveyed 3,822 waters and distributed about 50,000

fingerlings of food fishes among 229 fish farmers. It took part in about 30 popular exhibitions organized by local bodies and other institutions.

On the West Coast, 5 fisheries schools were opened during the year bringing the total to 56 (51) and the strength to 9,922 (8,713), while on the East Coast, there were three schools with 194 pupils. Free mid day meals were supplied to children attending these schools. The Fisheries Technological Institute at Tuticorin continued to function during the year with two pupils for the Navigation course and four for the Teacher's course. The second course of the All-India Fishery Training for students from maritime provinces commenced at Madras on 1st September 1945 with 17 students.

There were 60 (59) fish-curing schools on the West Coast with 3,505 (3,071) members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 56,171. A Sub-Registrar and an additional Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies were appointed during the year to supervise these schools. Three societies were started on the East Coast.

The restriction of oil Sardine fishing by legislation was extended for a period of two years. A conference of Ceylon and Madras Fisheries Officers was held at Madras on 28th September 1945.

Finance.—The receipts increased to Rs. 12·51 (10·70) lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 18·52 (16·00) lakhs.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Irrigation

The expenditure on irrigation works, including capital outlay on new works, fell slightly to Rs. 178·03 (178·94) lakhs, while the receipts increased to Rs. 378·02 (356·25) lakhs. But the acreage under irrigation fell by 213,336 acres to 8,239,019 (8,452,355) acres. Productive works showed a return of 6·94 (8·59) per cent against a percentage of 9·85 twenty-five years ago.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into—

(*a*) Irrigation works,

(*b*) Navigation, embankment and drainage works.

Each class is divided again into productive and unproductive.

The following table gives the figures for each class of work :—

	Productive. RS. IN LAKHS.		Unproductive. RS. IN LAKHS.	
Irrigation works—				
Capital expenditure	7·41	(8·95)	12·71	(12·10)
Gross revenue	229·35	(247·84)	16·05	(16·91)
Net revenue	107·84	(132·83)	6·89	( )
Net profits	41·21	(66·52)	—15·09	( )
Working expenses	78·10	(70·06)	9·16	(11·88)
Percentage return on capital outlay..	6·94	(8·59)		
Remissions	30·84	(3·41)	1·46	(0·18)
Navigation, etc., works—				
Capital expenditure			5·12	(6·62)
Gross revenue			1·38	(1·36)
Net profits			— 3·24	(– 5·26)
	In millions of acres.		In millions of acres.	
Area under first crop	3·81	(3·72)	3·58	(3·51)
Area under second crop	7·27	(8·28)	0·52	(0·82)

The bulk of the expenditure on productive works was on the Godavari-Kistna Delta systems, but the Cauvery-Mettur Project also received some attention. The expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project was transferred from "productive" to "unproductive" The major portion of the expenditure on unproductive works was on this project. The bulk of the remissions granted was under the Godavari-Kistna systems under "productive", and the Palar Anicut system under "unproductive." There are no navigation, etc., works coming under the head 'productive,' in this Province. The expenditure on the unproductive navigation works which include the Buckingham and Vedaranyam canals was Rs. 5·12 (6·62) lakhs while the receipts were Rs. 1·38 (1·36) lakhs. The loss on the working of the canals was Rs. 3·24 (5·26) lakhs. As usual, expenditure on the Buckingham canal was large as it had to be kept in a condition fit for traffic throughout the year.

Works for which capital accounts are not kept are also divided into—

(*a*) Irrigation works,

(*b*) Navigation, embankment and drainage works.

The details for these works are—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Irrigation works—	
Expenditure	64·73 (79·39)
Receipts	108·19 (110·63)
	IN LAKHS OF ACRES.
Area charged as irrigated	32·95 (34·72)
	RS. IN LAKHS.
Navigation, etc., works—	
Expenditure	12·93 (10·99)
Receipts	1·28 (1·27)

Tank Restoration Schemes.—No new basin was taken up for investigation during the year. The work in the Panchanadi and Lower Sagileru minor basin was wound up early this year in order to divert the staff to more urgent works elsewhere. The area falling within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles, of which 88,966 square miles have been investigated and works have been completed in 85,683 square miles, while in the remaining 3,283 square miles works were either in progress or had still to be started. Estimates for Rs. 5,405 were sanctioned during the year and the total amount sanctioned to date was Rs. 204·91 lakhs. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 212.

Investigation of projects.—The Sankaraguptam and Kumaragiripatnam schemes in the Godavari Delta, the Remperu drainage project, the Choragudi, Atchampalam schemes in the Kistna Delta and the Narasinga Cauvery scheme in the Cauvery Delta, which were investigated in the previous year, were sanctioned for execution.

Ramapadasagar Project.—The detailed investigation of the Ramapadasagar project was carried on by two special divisions, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. The Headworks Investigation division devoted its attention to exploratory borings on the dam site, percolation experiments relating to coffer dam foundations and waterspread survey. The Canals Investigation division took check levels and block levels along the left canal alignment up to Vizagapatam harbour. A technical commission was constituted by the Government of India for settling the proportion in which the Godavari waters were to be utilized by the Madras and the Hyderabad Governments. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation toured the United States of America and the United Kingdom to study the design and construction of big dams and to contact engineering firms for obtaining data on deep foundations.

The other major schemes under investigation or consideration during the year were—

(*a*) Improvement to the Peddalanka drain.

(*b*) The Atleru Reservoir Scheme.

(*c*) The Gandikota Project.

(*d*) The Vaigai Reservoir Scheme.

(*e*) Scheme for pumping water from the Mettur Reservoir.

Investigation was also conducted in respect of the following schemes :—

(1) Scheme for constructing a lock and regulator across the Coringa river in East Godavari district at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs for the purpose of irrigating about 8,000 acres.

(2) The Hospital channel extension scheme in East Godavari district.

(3) The Nallavagu and the Kandaleru schemes in Guntur district.

(4) The Gandivage and Rallavagu Reservoir schemes, the project for restoring the Dokiradu tank across Peddavanka, the reclamation of lagoons across the K.C. Canal, the scheme for a new tank across Kollimagulavagu, and the restoration of the Gottipadiya tank in Kurnool district.

(5) The Pennar-Kumadavathi project and the Perur-Pennar project in Anantapur district.

(6) The Kalyani river scheme, Bhimanadhi reservoir scheme, the Yerrikalva anicut scheme and the Petlavanka scheme, all in Chittoor district.

(7) The Rallapad project in Nellore district.

(8) Thambipettai odai scheme in South Arcot district

(9) The restoration of the Sivalaperi tank in Tinnevelly district.

(10) The Chinnar Reservoir scheme in Salem district.

(11) The Ponniar dam project in North Arcot district.

The schemes taken up for investigation for the first time during the year included—

(1) The Jilladavagu scheme in the Araku Valley in Vizagapatam district.

(2) The Kalyanarayadu tank in East Godavari district.

(3) The excavation of a new channel from the Apparao channel in West Godavari district.

(4) The extension of the Bantumilli canal and improvements to the Rapalli, Battiprolu and Tungabhadra drains in the Kistna district.

(5) The restoration of the Venkatareddi kunta and the construction of a reservoir across the Tigaleru in Kurnool district.

(6) The Lower Sagileru project and the restoration of the Dharbavari Agraharam tank, the formation of a new tank across the Goderu and across the Vanneswaram vanka and the Itigundlapad project in Cuddapah district.

(7) The Doriballu project, the restoration of Kothala and Marutla tanks and the Bhairavani-tippa project in Anantapur district.

(8) The excavation of a channel from Boggeru, the extension of the Chejerla river channel, the formation of a tank across

Pallivagu, the excavation of a channel from the Pillaperu anicut and another from the Kannigiri reservoir in Nellore district.

(9) Improvements to the Krishnapuram tank in Chingleput district.

(10) Construction of a regulator at the Mulliyar dam in Tanjore district.

(11) The extensions of the Peruvalai channel, the Kattalai High level channel and the bed regulator at Jaddarpalayam in Trichinopoly district.

(12) The construction of Boothipuram tank in Madura district.

(13) Re modelling of the Thambraparani channels in Tinnevelly district.

(14) The restoration of the Kothavadi tank and the construction of an anicut across the Thattahalla river in Coimbatore district.

(15) The construction of the Thoppiyar reservoir in Salem district.

(16) The Malampuzha project in Malabar district.

(17) The Gurupur anicut project and the formation of a tank near the Kumbla river in the South Kanara district.

Tungabhadra Project.—The construction of the project was in its initial stages, and preliminary arrangements for survey and the final setting out of the alignment of the canal, lay-out of camps, etc., were made during the year. The construction of quarters for the staff along the low level canal and at the dam sites were in progress. Plans and estimates for the main canal aqueduct on the Hagari river in place of the regulator were under preparation. There was a change in design which produced considerable saving. Formation of a road from Hospet to the dam site was in progress. Excavation of a canal in five reaches was taken up as a famine relief work. Designs for the under-tunnel and bridges were settled. The technical aspects of the dam construction were considered by the Chief Engineers of the Madras and Hyderabad Governments. The Chief Engineer during the course of his tours in the United States of America and the United Kingdom placed orders for machinery for this project.

Grow More Food Schemes.—Several major schemes taken up for execution in the previous year were pushed through vigorously and a number of them were either completed or were at an advanced stage of construction. Nine schemes at a cost of Rs. 8·39 lakhs intended to irrigate about 6,600 acres were sanctioned during the year. The Government of India modified its scheme of subsidy for the Grow More Food Campaign by giving 50 per cent of the net outlay on the scheme or the average value at current prices of the increased annual production in terms of foodgrains, whichever was less, instead of Rs. 50 per ton for additional foodgrains produced subject to a maximum of 25 per cent of the total cost.

Floods.—The maximum flood level over the crest of the Dowlaishwaram anicut was 13·30 feet at 6 a.m. on 24th September 1945. There was no serious flood damage in the Godavari during the year, but there was some damage to the flood banks and revetments due to the heavy cyclone and tidal wave that occurred on 18th October 1945. Most of these were repaired and the margins have been well protected. Owing to the heavy rain in November 1945, some irrigation tanks and channel banks round Coimbatore town breached, but they were closed promptly. There were minor breaches in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Research.—The construction of the Irrigation Research Station Laboratory buildings, static tanks and out-door flumes at Poondi was completed and the laboratory was opened in July 1945. Regular experiments in soil mechanics and hydraulics were commenced from that date. Studies were also carried out on certain problems in applied mechanics and strength of materials, on the design of dams such as the Tungabhadra and Ramapadasagar, on tank weirs and slipways, staunching of canals and miscellaneous problems in hydraulics. Pumping equipment of the laboratory overhead tank had not been completed and therefore experiments in hydraulics had to be limited to out-door models requiring only small discharges.

Electricity (1945–46)

In spite of difficult conditions, satisfactory progress was made by the department during the year.

An agreement was reached with the Orissa Government on the joint development of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme. Government also sanctioned the following schemes :—

(*a*) The Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme at an initial cost of Rs. 193·1 lakhs, rising to Rs. 268 lakhs in 5 years.

(*b*) Extensions to the Basin Bridge Power Station, Madras, at an initial cost of Rs. 110·25 lakhs, rising, in 10 years' time, to Rs. 244·17 lakhs.

(*c*) Extensions to the Vizagapatam Power Station at an initial cost of Rs. 22·91 lakhs, rising, in 5 years' time, to Rs. 27 lakhs.

Owing to adverse seasonal conditions, the Mettur Power House had to be closed on 16th January 1946. It was re-started on 30th January 1946 with a much reduced output. Relief was afforded by the Pykara Power Station.

The total revenue from the department increased by 13 per cent to Rs. 116·44 (102·94) lakhs.

Load development.—Load development was, as in the previous year, confined to essential requirements including agricultural pump sets. The aggregate power demand on the Government systems increased slightly to 60,870 (58,125) KW, and the power generated, to 327·35 (301·14) million units. Details of the various

systems and of the power generation from non-Government sources, are given below :—

	Total connected load in KW.	Demand in KW.	Total generation in million units.
Government—			
Hydro-Electric—			
1. Pykara	67,459	27,150	173·11
2. Mettur	65,029	19,400	88·70
3. Papanasam	28,066	9,800	47·21
		Total ..	309·02
Thermal—			
1. Vizagapatam ..	5,423	1,600	6·55
2. Bezwada	6,982	2,500	10·38
3. Cocanada	1,232	420	1·40
		Total ..	18·33
Licensees—			
Madras Electric Supply Corporation ..	..	..	80·95
Other licensees' stations ..	..	..	5·58

The department was responsible for nearly 79 per cent of the total power output, and the Madras Electric Supply Corporation for 19·5 per cent.

	Number of consumers served.	Number of villages and towns served.	(a) Number of agricultural pump sets served. (b) Total connected load.
By the department directly ..	20,905	440	(a) 4,419 (b) 19,135 K.W.
By licensees receiving power supply from the department.	79,729	509	(a) 1,219 (b) 4,447 K.W.
Other licensees	33,491	54	(a) 40 (b) 166 K.W.
	134,125	1,003	(a) 5,678

Power development.—Plans have been laid for a heavy programme of construction and it is hoped that the following schemes will be started during the year 1946–47 :—

(1) The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme including—
  (*a*) Vizagapatam Plant Extensions, and
  (*b*) Bezwada Plant Extensions.
(2) The Nellore Thermal Scheme.
(3) The Madras Plant Extensions.
(4) The Ceded Districts Scheme.
(5) The Moyar Scheme.
(6) The Pykara III Stage Extensions.
(7) The Papanasam Extensions including the Madura Thermal Scheme.

Plans have also been laid for starting the following works relating to the extension of transmission and distribution lines :—

(1) Erode-Trichinopoly-Dalmiapuram 110/66 KV Line.
(2) Erode-Salem 110/66 KV Line.
(3) Tanjore-Mayavaram-Chidambaram 66 KV-33 KV Line.
(4) Conjeeveram-Chingleput-Arkonam Extensions.

Operation branch.—This branch consists of the four systems, Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Andhra.

Pykara System.—The 66 KV line from Pykara to Calicut was completed, and 5·96 miles of single circuit 22 KV, and 17·80 miles of single circuit 11 KV transmission lines were constructed during the year.

Mettur System.—The low level of the Mettur Reservoir necessitated the closing down of this system between 16th January 1946 and 30th January 1946. This system generated a total of 88·7 million units, and, during its period of short output, obtained relief to the extent of 23·68 million units from the Pykara System. About 11·52 miles of 11 KV and 0·52 of 22 KV lines were constructed during the year. The Mettur workshops more than doubled their output to Rs. 3·210 (1·269) lakhs.

Papanasam System.—In this system also, water conditions were not satisfactory. Its total output amounted to 47·21 million units and it had to obtain relief to the extent of 7·78 million units from the Pykara System. A third 7250 KVA unit was brought into service on 7th June 1945. 19·014 miles of 11 KV lines, 0·009 mile of 22 KV line and 21·894 miles of 66 KV lines were constructed during the year. Supply was given to the Shencottah licensee on 10th December 1945.

Andhra System.—This system consists of steam stations at Vizagapatam and Bezwada and an oil station at Cocanada. The erection of a fourth boiler at Vizagapatam Power House was completed during the year. The stations were all fully loaded and only very essential loads were met. The severe cyclone on the East Coast caused some damage to the lines and distributions of the Bezwada System.

The financial results achieved from these four systems are given in the following table :—

	Year of operation.	Total capital outlay,	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
			(In lakhs of rupees.)		
Hydro-electric—					
Pykara	13th	341	104·55	47·68	56·87
Mettur	9th	216			
Papanasam	2nd	186			
Thermal—					
Vizagapatam ..	7th	30	11·89	11·54	0·35
Bezwada	7th	43			
Cocanada	6th	6			

Licensed electric supply undertakings.—There was no change in the number of licensed electric supply undertakings. There were interruptions, due to engine trouble, in the stations at Cuddapah, British Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Kurnool, Proddatur, Kollegal and, due to cyclone, in Masulipatam and Cocanada areas. The Hospet Power Station continued to remain closed during the year.

The War Costs Surcharge Order for licensees' undertakings, in lieu of the War Condition Surcharge, was issued in March 1946. The

War Costs Surcharge Scheme for Government undertakings, authorizing a levy of a 10 per cent surcharge in Hydro-Electric, and 20 per cent in the Thermal areas, was sanctioned by Government in November 1945. The 5 per cent surcharge on high tension industrial consumers was discontinued and the fuel surcharge was held in abeyance. The restriction and control orders relating to the supply of electricity to new consumers were, according to the Government of India's proposals, relaxed to a certain extent towards the end of the year, as a result of which supply was given for street lighting, small industries and domestic services, the last being on the basis of a monthly quota fixed by the Government of India.

The electricity duty brought in a total revenue of Rs. 8·04 lakhs.

There were 112 accidents in the Province, of which 56 proved fatal. Of these fatal cases, seven were employed in the supply undertakings and the remaining 49 were mostly due to a disregard of the safety rules.

Public Works (1945–46)

(Excluding Communications)

Staff.—Four divisions, 26 subdivisions and 2 sections were formed, while 5 divisions, 39 subdivisions and 2 sections were abolished during the year.

Consulting Architect Section.—This section prepared detailed schedules of quantities for 17 (11) schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 36·14 (60·60) lakhs, approximate estimates for 27 (8) schemes amounting to Rs. 261·60 (31·95) lakhs and 687 (463) drawings. It also dealt with 103 (97) educational and industrial grant-in-aid cases amounting to Rs. 12·68 (7·00) lakhs.

Technical Section.—Out of 541 estimates amounting in value to about Rs. 821 lakhs scrutinized by this section, 184 related to buildings, 78 to grant-in-aid works, 226 to R.A.F. naval works and A.M.E. stations, 7 to A.R.P. and Fire Service Works, 32 to water-supply and drainage works, one to bridges and the remaining 13 to miscellaneous works.

Civil works.—The total expenditure during the year under "Works and Repairs" under all heads was Rs. 51·89 (37·02) lakhs. These works exclude military, irrigation and communication works, but include water-supply and drainage works and A.R.P. works.

Work was in progress in respect of the following buildings :—

(1) new hospital buildings at Tuticorin,

(2) quarters for the personnel of the Fire Services at Masulipatam,

(3) reconstruction of tenements in the left wing of the Indian Infantry Lines,

(4) extensions to the Secretariat buildings,

(5) re-modelling of the Penitentiary, Madras,

(6) permanent buildings for the Central Preliminary Training School for Pupil Nurses.

Work was completed in respect of the following cases :—

(1) Out-patient Block, Maternity Block, Children's Ward, and extension to the Pathology Block in the Vizagapatam Hospital.

(2) A.R.P. Workshops in General Patters Road, Royapettah.

(3) Bow-string girder bridge across the Kallar in the Cinchona Plantations.

Work in respect of the following had to be postponed for want of steel, steel-pipes, teak, cement, etc. :—

(1) New Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly ;

(2) triple unit Fire Station with subsidiary buildings ;

(3) Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram ; and

(4) drainage works for the Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

The following water-supply and drainage schemes were in progress during the year and most of them were nearing completion :—

Water-supply.—Cuddapah, Saidapet, Arkonam, Srirangam, Wallajahpet, Gudiyattam, Vellore, Calicut, Pollachi, Tiruppur, Cochin, Mettupalayam and Coimbatore.

Drainage.—Bezwada, Chittoor, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore and Salem.

Progress on the Water-supply Works at Trichinopoly and Bezwada was held up, owing to shortage of pipes, pumping plants, etc.

Workshops.—The value of work done in the Public Works Department Workshops at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram, decreased to Rs. 9·09 (11·6) lakhs.

Canals

The receipts from the Dummagudem, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Buckingham, Vedaranyam and West Coast canals increased to Rs. 1·28 (1·27) lakhs. The special division formed for the upkeep of the Buckingham canal was continued throughout the year.

Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, one furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards were double track. The company owned 70 bogie cars and 36 single cars. The total distance run during the year was 2·571 (2·427) million miles and the number of passengers carried was 53·794 (45·2) million.

Boilers

The total number of boilers registered in Madras Province increased to 3,194 (3,161) and, of these, 1,594 (1,652) were examined. The number of inspections made and certificates issued was 2,882 (3,167) and 1,532 (1,620) respectively, in addition to which, 521 (443) cursory inspections were made by the Inspectors. In 83 (83) cases, certificates were either refused, revoked or withdrawn, owing to defects in the boilers and negligence on the part of owners, while 12 (17) boilers were ordered to be worked with reduced pressure. The number of accidents increased to 30 (24), but none of these caused loss of life or damage to property. The receipts of the department fell slightly to Rs. 74,781 (76,765) and expenditure rose to Rs. 80,968 (74,487).

Public Works—Communications (1945–46)

The end of the war saw the stoppage of all defence works which could safely be left at a stage at which they were. This afforded a certain amount of relief and more attention was bestowed on post-war planning and development. In January 1946, Government announced their decision to take over the main roads from local bodies and municipalities and to convert the Communications Department of the Public Works Department into a Highways Department with a staff of 1 Chief Engineer, 6 Superintending Engineers and 37 Divisional Engineers including 1 Deputy Chief Engineer to be recruited mostly from the District Board Engineering staff. The existing Communications Department itself was expanded by the addition of a new circle called the North-East Roads Circle, based at Cocanada and five divisions and eight sub-divisions. The Government's Post-War Reconstruction Sub-Committee for Communications also approved the Road Development plan drawn up on the lines indicated at the Chief Engineers' Conference at Nagpur in December 1943. This plan provided for four phases of two years, three years, five years and five years respectively. Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for the first and second phases consisting of five years with the following priority :—

(1) Training of staff ;

(2) war arrear renewals ;

(3) approaches to towns and by-passes to avoid congested areas ;

(4) provincial and National Highways.

During the year, Government announced their decision to depute Engineers for training to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 168·38 lakhs for the purchase of Calyx drills, concrete mixers, bitumen boilers, double and single Nissen sheds, water tanks, power rollers, lorries, compressers, quarrying machinery, etc. A special Executive

Engineer was appointed to calculate the details of the work to be done by machinery, and to prepare a scheme for the maintenance of the machinery.

During the year under report, the Public Works Department had under its charge 5,540 (4,373) miles of roads. In the office of the Chief Engineer, 81 estimates amounting to Rs. 185 lakhs, and in the office of the Superintending Engineers, 100 estimates amounting to Rs. 60·14 lakhs were scrutinized, while in the office of the Divisional Engineers, 1,740 estimates for Capital Works amounting to Rs. 118·27 lakhs, and 12,846 estimates for Maintenance and Repairs, amounting to Rs. 266·41 lakhs were scrutinised.

The expenditure of the Communications Department amounted to Rs. 40·59 lakhs on original works and Rs. 104·83 lakhs on repairs, the expenditure of District Boards on road works amounted to Rs. 29·28 lakhs on original works and Rs. 148·08 lakhs on maintenance works.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archæology

Out of a sum of Rs. 55,295 sanctioned by the Government of India, a sum of Rs. 47,945 was spent by the Madras Public Works Department for special and annual repairs to the Ancient Monuments preserved in the Province, and a sum of Rs. 5,608 was spent by the Archæological Survey of India on the maintenance and repairs to monuments in the Province and in Coorg. Annual repairs include such expenses as maintenance of pathways and notice-boards and the clearance of vegetation.

The most important of the special repairs undertaken were :—

(1) the construction of a semi-circular sea-groyne or break-water in front of the Shore-Temple at Mahabalipuram ;

(2) under-pinning in the rampart of the Bekal Fort, Pallikere ;

(3) repairs to the rampart wall of the Main Guard Gate, Trichinopoly ;

(4) rebuilding part of the fallen northern wall in the Tiru-verumbur temple, and making the terrace water-tight ;

(5) construction of steps to the top of the bastion in Tanjore, and remounting the gun " Rajagopal " on the bastion ;

(6) rebuilding of the western wall of the Madhavaraya temple in Danayakankottai, Coimbatore.

As a result of the intensive survey of megalithic sites which was started in the previous year and continued during the year under report, 47 sites in Chingleput district, 2 in Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot district and 1 in Perambalur taluk of Trichinopoly district were proposed for conservation. The Collectors concerned were requested to take steps for the interim protection of these sites, pending the formalities of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. It is hoped to obtain from a survey of this type, the links of pre-historic India with Western India, North Africa, Europe and other countries in the East.

The protection of the fortifications and historic buildings in the Fort St. George, Madras, including the St. Mary's Church, built in 1680, has been taken up. The number of forts and extant works of old fortifications under protection in the Southern Circle (Madras Province and Coorg) is 50 and the total number of all classes of monuments is 417. The great highways of olden days must also have been the military routes of those times, and, as such, would have required a strategic disposition of forts along them, for their protection. An attempt is therefore being made to study the distribution of these works of fortifications, so as to learn the course of the highways of ancient times. Apart from this, the lines of such fortifications would also indicate occasionally, the boundaries between neighbouring kingdoms. The history and science of these fortifications have necessarily to be studied because

they would be of use to the students of future Indian Staff Colleges and Army Schools.

After protracted negotiations lasting over a period of ten years, the Collector of Tanjore entered into an agreement, under section 5 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act with the hereditary Trustee of the Brihadisvara temple in Tanjore, for the protection of the temple.

Epigraphy

During the year, impressions of 161 stone inscriptions representing the main dynasties of South India were secured from the Madras Province, and 47 copper plate records, most of them engraved in Tamil, were received for examination from scholars and institutions. Among the stone inscriptions copied during the year, the following are of interest :—

(1) One relating to the 8th century A.D. or thereabout, obtained from Pulivendla in the Cuddapah district, reveals the existence of an early Bana chief named Aggappa.

(2) One inscription from Suttamalli in Tanjore district gives the rules framed for election to the Local Assembly and Committees. It pertains to the reign of the Chola King Adhirajendradeva and corresponds to the date A.D. 1071.

(3) One inscription from Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district relating to the Chola King, Kulottungachola III (A.D. 1197) shows how the local chiefs protected themselves in the 12th century against aggression by entering into mutual agreements according to which the parties took a solemn vow to stand by each other in times of danger, to consider each other's enemy as their own, to help each other with men and force whenever necessary.

(4) The inscription found on the **balipitha** of the Kanyakumari temple at Cape Comorin speaks of the setting up of a Jayasthambha at the village by Appana Nayaka, the commander of the Vitthala, to commemorate the success of an expedition against Travancore in the 16th century by the rulers of Vijayanagara.

The following are the more interesting among the copper plate records received for examination :—

(1) One relating to the Eastern Chalukya king Prithvi-Jayasimhavallabha cited a lunar eclipse that occurred in the 18th year of his reign, and has thus enabled the initial year of his reign to be fixed and also the starting point of the Eastern Chalukya chronology.

(2) Another records the grant of the village Pratishthapura to certain Brahmans, by the Eastern Ganga King, Samantavarman, in the 64th year of the Ganga era.

The other records relate to the Nayakas of Tanjore and to the Setupati and Tondaiman chiefs and they record improvements and benefactions to several temples and mutts in South India.

Ecclesiastical

Church of India.—On 31st March 1946, there were 23 (25) clerks in Holy Orders, officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. One temporary Chaplain retired and 2 Chaplains went on leave out of India during the course of the year. Voluntary contributions received through the churches amounted to Rs. 2,81,558 (2,56,280) in the Diocese of Madras, Rs. 2,527 (2,856) in the Diocese of Dornakal, Rs. 13,121 (14,187) in the Diocese of Tinnevelly and Rs. 6,936 (6,018) in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin.

Church of Scotland.—The establishment of the Church of Scotland for the year consisted of two Chaplains, one at Madras and another at Bangalore. The missionaries of the Church of Scotland attend to any Presbyterian troops that are stationed at Arkonam, which is a big centre for the Church of Scotland Mission.

Charitable Institutions

Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries.—The daily average number of in-door paupers fell to 40 (48) and of out-door paupers to 195 (207). The average cost of feeding one in-door pauper was Re. 0–4–2 (0–4–3) per day, and the average cost of the dole supplied to one out-door pauper was Rs. 2–6–0 (2–5–5) per month. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,010. Receipts amounted to Rs. 15,805 and expenditure, to Rs. 13,786, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,019. At the request of the Board of Directors, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 to help the management to balance its budget. Little or no expenditure was, however, incurred during the months of September and October, as a result of which the opening balance at the end of the year was about the same as the grant given by the Government.

Triplicane Langarkhana.—The year opened with 161 paupers on the roll. Of these 14 either died or left the institution, leaving 147 on the roll at the end of the year. The average daily strength was 152 and the cost per head worked out to Rs. 2–13–2 (2–15–3) per month. Including the balance from the previous year, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,551 and the expenditure incurred was such as to leave a closing balance of Rs. 73.

Miscellaneous.—The number of institutions in the Province decreased to 2,766 (2,999) with a corresponding decrease in the income to Rs. 40·55 (43·97) lakhs in cash and 3,160 (4,612) kalams of paddy in kind. Steps were taken to grow food crops on the large extents of land owned by these institutions, which hitherto had been left uncultivated, though fit for cultivation. There were 1,781 (1,960) institutions with an income of Rs. 9·98 (10·7) lakhs maintained

by endowments of lands, and money and donations from the general public, 312 (324) institutions maintained by Government at a cost of Rs. 17·36 (15·30) lakhs, and 158 (150) institutions maintained partly by Government and partly by the general public at a cost of Rs. 9·43 (14·10) lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 515 (576) institutions costing Rs. 3·78 (3·90) lakhs devolved wholly or partly on local bodies. Out of 1,457 (1,651) institutions intended to afford relief to travellers, 676 (759) were meant for Hindus, 9 (25) for Muslims, 2 (Nil) for Europeans and 770 (867) were cosmopolitan. There were 1,410 (1,499) institutions meant for Hindus, of which 453 (509) were for the relief of Brahmans. There were 583 (471) institutions for the relief of paupers, and 13 (15) for the benefit of the blind, the deaf and lepers. The aggregate number of persons given relief during the year by all the charitable institutions was 138 (132) lakhs.

Stationery

The transactions of the Stationery Department are given in the following table :—

	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)		
Opening balance	14·38 (15·45)	5·88 (6·53)	20·27 (21·98)
Receipts	14·58 (16·23)	3·50 (4·05)	18·08 (20·28)
Issues	17·30 (17·29)	5·42 (4·69)	22·72 (21·98)
Closing balance	11·67 (14·38)	3·96 (5·88)	15·63 (20·27)
Issues to local funds on payment	..	..	2·10 (2·19)

Government Press

There was an increase of Rs. 2·58 lakhs in receipts due to credits on account of sale of forms in connection with Rationing. The increase of expenditure by Rs. 2·61 lakhs was due to the printing of electoral rolls, payment of enhanced dearness allowance, revival of contribution to the Depreciation Fund, and payment for stores pending supply on indents from England of previous years. Cheaper styles of binding reduced the cost of materials, but work done in connection with Rationing increased printing and binding charges. The value of plant at the close of the year decreased by the usual amount allowed for depreciation. Free issues of priced publications were considerably restricted. There were very large stocks of paper and stores at the end of the year. Standardized forms increased by 9·46 millions and non-standardized forms decreased by 25·53 millions, the latter owing to the stoppage of the *Madras War Review* and other items connected with the

Civil Defence Department. The foundry production increased in order to cope with the extra work. Details of receipts and expenditure are given below :—

	1944–45.	1945–46.	Increase (+) Decrease (—).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—			
Receipts	6,11,701	8,69,501	+ 2,57,800
Sales including sales by commission agents.	33,360	50,745	+ 17,385
Expenditure—			
Expenses	11,93,038	14,53,927	+ 2,60,889
Printing and binding charges.	11,94,830	14,96,710	+ 3,01,880
Printing and binding materials cost.	13,99,948	11,65,014	— 2,34,934
Map stereos and blocks ..	29,500	24,946	— 4,554
Repairs to rubber stamps, pads, etc.	9,772	14,511	+ 4,739
Bills for Government printing done at private presses.	82,687	69,064	+ 3,43,600
Bills for Government printing done at private presses for electoral rolls.	..	3,57,223	
Capital expenditure—			
Plants added	60,092	78,906	+ 18,814
Value of plant at the close of the year.	12,29,122	11,94,461	— 34,661
Output value—			
Face value of Acts and books published.	25,346	41,667	+ 16,321
Free issues (from Publication Store).	48,099	44,995	— 3,104
Closing balances of stores ..	1,27,635	1,58,216	+ 30,581
Output quantity—			
Number of covers and forms printed (both standardized and non-standardized) (in millions).	213·81	197·74	— 16·07
Type Foundry output (in lb.)	102,235	122,771	+ 20,536
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales.	2,528,633	2,613,733	+ 85,100
Number of papers placed at the disposal of the Press including the "War Review", monthly "Victory", etc.	2,216,186	2,296,434	+ 80,248
Miscellaneous—			
Value of bills checked for private bodies.	35,861	69,725	+ 33,864

Political Pensions

On 1st April 1945, there were 454 political pensioners drawing a total pension of Rs. 5·18 lakhs. During the year, 38 (34) pensions amounting to Rs. 32,438 were newly sanctioned and 16 pensions amounting to Rs. 30,362 lapsed, 9 by death, 4 by commutation and 3 by transfer to other pensioners. A sum of Rs. 1,350 was sanctioned to two pensioners towards marriage expenses, etc.

Malikhana allowances, Carnatic stipends, Tanjore Family Pensions and other pensions and allowances paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5·26 lakhs.

Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 71,491 (65,434) references during the year. Owing to the war, the scheme of recruitment by competitive examination, consisting of a combined written and oral test, had to be temporarily suspended in respect of appointments of upper and lower division clerks in the Madras Secretariat Service. Candidates were therefore selected on the results of the written test that was held for the recruitment of candidates to the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. Out of the 2,224 (2,384) candidates admitted to the examination, 68 (67) were selected to the Madras Secretariat Service and 1,747 (1,865) to the Madras Ministerial and Judicial Subordinate Services. Out of the 187 (176) candidates admitted to the examination for typists and steno-typists in the three services, 149 (171) including 1 woman, were selected. Out of these, 18 were selected for the Ministerial and for the Secretariat Services, on the basis of a written competitive examination, either in English Composition or in all the 4 papers of the competitive examination. Those who appeared for all the 4 papers and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists and steno-typists and were also declared eligible for transfer or promotion to other posts in the three services on the satisfactory completion of probation as typists or steno-typists.

There were, 7,168 (7,186) and 6,755 (7,022) candidates for the Special and Departmental Tests held in June and December 1945, respectively.

The Commission selected candidates for 32 (31) classes of posts, by competitive examination comprising of an interview, and dealt with 41 (31) references relating to recruitment to the Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

It advised Government on 12 (9) appeals, 7 (9) proposals for disciplinary action, 1 (3) case relating to the reimbursement of the cost of legal defence incurred by a public servant and 12 (16) references relating to the grant of pension.

Cost of Public Services

The following statement shows the cost of the several services and the pensionary liabilities of this Government :—

Particulars of services.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts in 1945–46.	Cost in 1945–46.	Total number of pensioners in 1945–46.	Cost in 1945–46.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	119	24·04	91	26·01
Other All-India Services and High Court Judges (excluding I.C.S. Judges).	176	25·35	215	

Particulars of Services.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts in 1945–46.	Cost in 1945–46.	Total number of pensioners in 1945–46.	Cost in 1945–46.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Government contribution payable under the I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	0·15
Miscellaneous charges connected with pension of All-India Services.	..	..	..	1·90
Contribution payable to Central Revenue under Section 156 of the Government of India Act, 1935, towards pension, etc., of Military officers in respect of Civil employment.	..	..	57	[illegible]
Provincial Services	2,407	139·22	1,084	114·47
Subordinate Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding village establishments).	155,347	573·43	28,538	
Village establishment ..	107,777	135·27	..	..
Total	265,826	897·31	29,985	144·58
Total—Salaries and Pensions ..		1,041·89		

Resettlement and Re-employment of Ex-Service Personnel

During the period under report, the Labour Department of the Government of India, in pursuance of its policy to set up a coordinated organization to deal with the resettlement and re-employment of demobilized members of the Defence Services and discharged war workers, opened a Regional Exchange at Madras and five Sub-Regional Exchanges at Coimbatore, Bezwada, Vizagapatam, Calicut and Anantapur, under the management of specially trained staff. Out of 14,531 men who had registered at these Exchanges, 1,629 were provided with jobs and 228 found work for themselves. In addition to these, 4,635 ex-servicemen, out of a total of 22,293 registered by Collectors of districts, were given Government and other jobs.

Under the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India, 31 centres were opened in the Southern Zone (Madras, Cochin, Travancore, Pudukottah and Mysore) with a capacity for training 6,724 persons. Out of the 31 centres, 12 were earmarked for the training of demobilized personnel. The number of trainees on the rolls in these Centres was 315.

Labour Contract Societies consisting of mainly ex-servicemen were organized to undertake building, irrigation, road and other works. But much progress could not be made because the work was begun only at the end of February 1946.

Towards the end of the year, 50 schemes were under consideration for the settlement of ex-servicemen on land colonies. Two of these schemes were put into operation by the formation of co-operative societies, one being the Kalavapudi Colony in West Godavari district with a membership of 112, and the other being the Kandikuppa Colony in East Godavari district with a membership of 20. The former society increased its membership to 159 by the end of the period and cultivated about 200 acres of second crop paddy. About 18 other approved schemes were under various stages of development, such as, the sinking of wells, the construction of tenements, reclamation, formation of roads, etc.

Out of the 14 schemes for the establishment of industrial co-operatives for ex-servicemen considered during the year, one at Kumbakonam in Tanjore district was sanctioned and started work with a membership of 30 ex-servicemen.

Under the Madras Civil Service (War Service Personnel) Recruitment Rules, 1941, only substantive vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment were reserved for war service candidates. As the number of such vacancies was found to be too small, Government decided early in 1946 to reserve certain kinds of temporary vacancies also for such candidates, the intention being to discontinue all reservations with effect from 1st April 1947, unless there were still, vacancies lost to war service men by the confirmation of non-war servicemen in vacancies which arose between 1st April 1941 and 31st March 1943. The Government have decided that Indian National Army personnel should be treated in exactly the same way as ex-servicemen, but that they should not be considered for vacancies in the Police Services.

Departmental Enquiries

The scope of this Department was confined during the year to cases arising in departments other than the Judiciary, Revenue, Excise, Commercial Taxes and the Police. There were 12 cases pending at the beginning of the year. Of the 112 cases referred during the year, 76 cases relating to Government servants drawing salary of Rs. 50 and below per mensem were not taken up. Of the remaining 36 cases, 11 were against Gazetted officers and one against an officer of the Indian Forest Service. During the year, 34 cases were disposed of with the following recommendations:—

Dismissal	16
Removal from service	2
Compulsory retirement	1
Reduction to a lower grade	1
Stoppage of increment or reduction to a lower scale of pay	2
Reduction in pension	1

Censure	3
An expression of disapproval of conduct	1
Acquittal	5
Returned for action by the concerned disciplinary authorities.	2
Total ..	34

All the recommendations were accepted except one of dismissal which was altered to one of compulsory retirement. The Special Officer camped in 17 places in the Province and examined 397 witnesses in all. At the end of the year, 14 cases were pending.

APPENDIX

List of official reports used in the compilation of this volume

Subject.	Source of information.
Chapter I.	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Chapter II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Legislation	Note of the Legal Department.
Chapter III.	
Land Revenue, Sources and realization.	Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1354 (1945–46).
Wards' Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1354 (1945–46).
Excise and Opium	Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1945–46.
Stamps	Stamps Administration Report for the year 1945–46.
Commercial Taxes	Report of the Board of Revenue.
Chapter IV.	
Provincial Finance	Note prepared by the Finance Department.
Revenue and Expenditure ..	Do.
Income-tax	Report of the Commissioner of Income-tax.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue.
Chapter V.	
Police	Reports on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1945, and of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, and of the Madras Traffic Rules.
Criminal Tribes	Administration Reports on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation, Yenadi reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1945.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V—*cont.*	
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1945.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails, 1945.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1945.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1945.
Explosives and Sulphur Licences.	Report on the working of the Arms and Explosives Acts.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1945.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1945.
Registration	Note on the Statistics of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1945.
Notaries Public	Notarial Administration Report for 1945–46.
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	Report of the Commander, Madras District.
CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards	Report on the working of Local Boards.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
District Municipalities	General Municipal review of the Local Administration Department.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning, 1945–46.
Hindu Religious Endowments Board.	Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, 1945.
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1945, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act for 1945–46.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1945.
Indian Medicine	Report on the work of the Indian Medical School for 1945–46.
Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine.	Report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1945–46.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII—*cont.*	
Medical Education	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras, and Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1945–46.
King Institute	Report on the working of the King Institute, Guindy, for the year 1945–46.
Mental Hospitals	Report on the working of Mental Hospitals for 1945–46.
Emigration	Nil.
CHAPTER VIII.	
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Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.	Annual Report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1946.
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Madras Record Office	Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for the year 1945–46.
Literature and the Press..	Report on newspapers and the periodicals from the Public Department.
Registration of Books	A brief note of the Director of Public Instruction on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1945.
Provincial Broadcasting ..	Report of the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1945–46.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Report on the Utilization of Land for fasli 1354 (1945–46).
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Report on the condition of the agricultural population in fasli 1354 (1945–46).
Weather and Crops	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for the agricultural year 1945–46 (fasli 1355).

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CHAPTER IX—*cont.*	
Agriculture	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1945–46.
Horticulture	Report of the Horticultural Society, Madras, and Agricultural Department for the year 1945–46.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1945–46.
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Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press, for 1945–46.
Political Pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.
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